

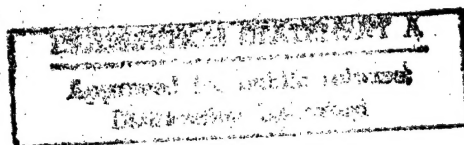
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6 August 1982

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2597



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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

FRANCE'S POLICY ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE EXAMINED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1322, 5 Mar 82 p 27

[Article: "France's Palestinian Policy from the de Gaullists to the Socialists: Will Mitterrand Invite 'Arafat to Paris After Returning from Israel?"]

[Text] "From my point of view, Mr Ben-Gurion, you are the greatest statesman of this era."

This is the highest praise one president can give to another. In this manner General de Gaulle welcomed his Israeli visitor on 14 June, 1960.

When Mr Ben-Gurion came to Paris a year later in response to an official visit, General de Gaulle stood in the main reception hall at the Elysees Palace and addressed his guest: "I want you to be certain of our friendship and our solidarity. I raise my glass to drink to Israel, our friendship, and our alliance."

It is well known that friendship and alliance have deep significance to the liberator of France. With this, his experience in power, his testing of his friends and allies, and his acceptance of the changes which came over the practices of his friends' and allies' enemies, made him change his position to the point of opening fire on the Jews themselves during his famous press conference of 26 November 1967, when he said that they were "a self-confident and sovereign people..."

De Gaulle quickly understood the importance of the Palestinian factor. He advised some of the officials who approached him to enter into a dialogue with the Fatah organization. He also agreed to supply this organization with arms by way of Algeria (this information was disclosed for the first time in Dr Ahmad Nawfal's report, which was recently published). After the steadfastness displayed by the Fedayeen in the battle of Al-Karamah, 12 March 1968, de Gaulle became increasingly convinced by the determination of the Palestinians, and he understood their resorting to violence. He told one of his aides (the latter still refuses to divulge his name) that "every political goal demands a strategy, and every strategy presumes a military action." From that date, delegations representing the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] began to come to Paris. They met with officials at the presidential palace and the Foreign Ministry.

The official referenced above relates that General de Gaulle assigned him to ask the Palestinians what their strategy was and what they would do if they were victorious over Israel. Abu Hatim, who was head of the PLO delegation at that time, replied that he had to check with Yasir 'Arafat. The latter's answer was: "We want to establish a secular, democratic Palestinian state in which the Arab and the Jew are equal in the areas of rights and responsibilities." The official returned, carrying this answer to his president. The general smiled and said: "That is a sensible answer."

The French understanding of the Palestinian problem continued during the presidency of Pompidou, but the beginning of relations was during the presidency of Giscard d'Estaing, who sent his foreign minister, Jean Sauvénargues to the meeting with 'Arafat in Beirut. During this meeting, Arafat asked his visitor about the French idea for solving the problem. Sauvénargues answered: "The West Bank is included in the Jordanian-Palestinian solution, but with respect to the Gaza Strip, there is no problem as long as the Egyptians continue to give administrative guarantees." This is what came together with the concept of the United Arab Kingdom.

Less than 3 days after this meeting, President d'Estaing held a press conference in which he spoke of the necessity of creating a homeland for the Palestinians.

The idea of the Palestinian homeland matured quickly. The French were convinced of the necessity that this homeland be "independent." The French used this expression for the first time in the joint French-Tunisian communique issued immediately after President d'Estaing's visit to Tunisia on 8 November 1975, and then in the French-Egyptian communique one month later.

It was obvious that the French position would develop to the point of President d'Estaing, during his visit to the Gulf, openly declaring that the Palestinians had the right to determine their own destiny (March, 1980). He moved from there to Amman and, with King Hussayn, issued a statement confirming this right again, calling for the establishment of "a Palestinian homeland on their soil."

Of necessity, this means on the West Bank and in Gaza. This was considered a withdrawal in the French position from the concept of the Jordanian-Palestinian solution within the framework of the United Arab Kingdom.

This development in the French position vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem falls within the essence of the general framework conceived by General de Gaulle.

On another level, political observers here in Paris feel that President Mitterrand's visit to Israel now, of all times, following Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, explained the negative reactions in the Arab capitals. In order to appease Arab minds, weeks before he headed for Israel President Mitterrand determined to send his prime minister,

Pierre Mauroy, to Tunis, headquarters of the Arab League. He also sent his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, to Abu Dhabi and Iraq to reassure Arab officials there that he will assert the same principles in Israel that France is demanding in order to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. For this reason, during the past week while he was on an official visit to the United Arab Emirates, Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign relations, announced in a manner far removed from ambiguity that France supports the establishment of a Palestinian state. The French minister took his statement as far as defining the borders of this Palestinian state!

At the time when Cheysson was delivering his statements in Abu Dhabi, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was in Tunis. During a dinner party held by the prime minister of Tunisia, Muhammad Mizali, to honor him, he confirmed that France is covetous of the friendship which ties it to the Palestinian people.

No sooner had the news agencies reported the statements of Claude Cheysson from Abu Dhabi and Pierre Mauroy from Tunis, than Zionist circles in France moved to block the road for any French position which supports justice for the Palestinian cause and the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. French Zionist circles were bent on moving quickly in order that such statements as these not affect President Mitterrand's visit to Israel. The Elysee Palace found itself in a tight position when President Mitterrand received the president of the World Jewish Conference at the Elysee Palace and the latter stated, upon leaving the meeting, that he prefers listening to President Mitterrand's viewpoint over listening to Cheysson's viewpoint. The president of the World Jewish Conference said that he came out of Mitterrand's meeting "very reassured," and that he understood that President Mitterrand would go to Israel to strengthen the good French-Israeli relations. Informed diplomatic sources in Paris indicate that President Mitterrand, in an attempt to reassure French Jews, used language in front of the president of the World Jewish Conference which differed from the statements of Mauroy and Cheysson in Tunisia and Abu Dhabi! What agitates Arab circles is that French officials in the Elysee Palace and Quai d'Orseilles and the Hotel Matignon adopt positions which are sometimes incongruous and other times, perhaps, incompatible, with regard to the Middle East. There are roles played by the President of the Republic, the prime minister and the minister of foreign relations in France, according to their locations and surrounding circumstances. However, an Arab diplomatic source in Paris said that it is gratifying that President Mitterrand, in spite of all the positions he has adopted since arriving at the Elyses palace, has not once openly declared his opposition to the statements of his prime minister, Claude Cheysson, who announced more than once that the socialist French government demands the establishment of an "independent Palestinian state," even days before President Mitterrand made his official visit to Israel.

Informed political circles here in Paris are talking about the possibility of sending an official invitation to Yasi 'Arafat to visit Paris after President Mitterrand returns from his visit to Israel. This is because the French president wants to learn the Palestinian viewpoint so that France can adopt a balanced position on the existing situation in the Middle East.

These political circles suggest the meaning of the short expression which came from Minister of Foreign Relations, Claude Cheysson, in Abu Dhabi, in which he said: "Paris does not acknowledge Palestinians as able to participate in peace negotiations in this area outside of the Palestinian Liberation Organization...." In the eyes of the political observers, this expression means that Paris is intent on hearing the voice of the PLO. In the French minister's speech there is a clear reference to Paris' desire to invite 'Arafat to visit. Perhaps this will be done after Mitterrand's visit to Israel, and it appears that Israel has understood this fact. For this reason, the Israeli ambassador in Paris has strongly attacked the idea of President Mitterrand meeting with 'Arafat.

Political observers in Paris are agreed in saying that passing judgment on President Mitterrand's visit to Israel is neither realistic nor laudable until after the French president returns to Paris. In light of the results of this visit, one will be able to pass judgment on the keenness and dedication of French diplomacy in its efforts and positions to enforce justice and peace in the Middle East!

CSO: 4404/339
9605

BREAKTHROUGH REPORTED IN ARABIZATION OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

London ARABIA in English No 11, Jul 82 pp 59, 60

[Text]

A "breakthrough" in the arabisation of computer science has been announced in the latest edition of *Agora*, the quarterly journal of the Rome-based Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI).

It is a result of the link-up that IBI arranged two years ago between the Tunisian National Informatics Centre (CNI) and France's Societe Europeenne de Mini-Informatique et de Systemes (SEMS), which is part of the Thomson-CSF group. After two years of collaboration, SEMS has now apparently designed an Arabic terminal and printer, and is moving on to the arabisation of software.

Breakthrough may be too grand a term, however, as such goods have been on the open market for some ten years. However, it does indicate that the French are at last closing a technology-trade gap that had worried both French companies and their government.

As recently as last November, for example, President Mitterrand launched a policy of "working together" with developing countries to take them into the informatics revolution. Some thought that this was perhaps the only way France could get into a market in which it trails its western competitors.

The SEMS-CNI link-up is a good example of how the French approach works. SEMS agreed to sell CNI Arabic hardware and software before it had even been produced and to pass on know-how that Tunisian National Informatics was expected to help develop.

Dr Majed Hafez is a lecturer on Arabic computer programming at Hatfield Polytechnic in the UK, and

a consultant to many organisations in the Middle East. He believes the French could not penetrate the Egyptian, Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian markets because they were lagging behind their American counterparts and even some other European manufacturers, such as ICL of Britain.

On arabisation, Dr Hafez believes the French had nothing to offer at a time when American, Canadian and British - not to mention Arab - companies had advanced hardware and software, and were constantly improving on it.

The only advantage the French could offer was to Francophone countries in North Africa, where trainees and specialists were not happy with manuals in English or Arabic. The SEMS-CNI link-up may therefore have served the French and Tunisians, but that is all.

IBI may therefore be overestimating its role in the development of Arabic hardware and software. But even now it can still play a useful role in helping to ensure the wide availability of SEMS arabised software packages. By preventing dealers from monopolising them, it can at least assist a breakthrough on prices, if not technology.

There is also a North African dimension to the important work on an already complex issue: the standardisation of Arabic keyboards for computers, word-processors and telex machines. The need for a standardised code and layout arises because of the disparity between Arabic terminals used in different Arab countries, which can prevent communication in Arabic on international telex lines.

Delegates from all Arab countries met in Cairo in 1978 to tackle the standardisation problem for the twelfth time. Two years later the Arab League adopted CODAR-U, a common code and layout that the Moroccans and Iraqis had helped to draft. But while the delegates had recommended that the traditional Arabic typewriter layout should be adhered to as far as possible, the CODAR-U system bears no relation to it.

The problem lies in the way Arabic must be adapted for an international telex network that is based on the western telex terminal layout. Western terminals and codes use capital (Roman) letters only; languages such as Arabic that do not have the upper case/lower case dichotomy, but do have more potential letter-shapes, either had to be adapted to fit or (as in the early Arabic terminals) used in full.

This meant they were incompatible with international telex lines. According to the *Agora* announcement, the SEMS-CNI hardware has added two non-Arabic sounds (equivalent to *p* and *v*) to what most other sources understand to be CODAR-U.

Initially the Arab League's decision to adopt the CODAR-U layout had little impact, because the terminals involved were in limited use. Today, however, the rapid advance of electronic office machines, and their integration into compatible and inter-connecting units, means that the discrepancy is being increasingly felt – especially in private-sector companies.

Those companies that stuck to the

conventional layout seem to have done better than the "patriotic" ones that switched to the League's approved layout. In the first category are CPT, AES and Digital Equipment of the US; in the latter are Alphacrete Electronics (a London-based subsidiary of the Arab company Alphacrete International) and International Computer Systems (ICS), a subsidiary of Al Muhandis of Riyadh.

Alphacrete is now seriously considering changing over to the conventional layout and supplying the approved version only on request. ICS, meanwhile, quietly departed from the approved version and supplied an exact replica of a typewriter layout on a terminal they supplied to the Arab British Chamber of Commerce in London.

The bilingual terminal, along with the bilingual software and bilingual printer, was supplied to the chamber by ICS in a complete package earlier this year. Chamber officials say they are satisfied with its performance, but have had some minor problems – they cannot have both £ and \$ signs, for example – because there are no free keys on the bilingual terminal.

Ironically, given the initial complications, electronic Arabic keyboards are now much simpler than European ones. Although the shape of an Arabic letter depends on its position in the word (some letters having up to four shapes), Arab researchers have cracked the problem. In the system they have perfected, the same key can be used whatever the letter's position – the correct shape being selected electronically.

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TRADING COMPANY--Kuwait Economic Activities (KEA) here thinks it likely that Dubai will be the headquarters of a joint Gulf trading company for the importation of cattle. An agreement in principle has been reached to found it with Gulf capital of \$900 million. KEA confirmed to AL-BAYAN what it published yesterday on the founding of the company and said that participants in its founding are businessmen from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, banks and companies, including one of the giant Gulf banks. KEA expects this company's shares will be offered for public subscription in the Gulf market in the middle of this month. It said the company's field of investment will be in Somalia, Sudan, and Australia. It will undertake to import animal meat into the region's states which are considered the greatest consumers' market for imported meat. It was decided that the nominal price of a share will be one emirate dirhem. KEA indicated that Saudi participation in the founding of the company is the motivating force behind its creation with the support of the Saudi private sector which shared in organizing it with Kuwaitis. [Text] [Dubay AL-BAYAN in Arabic 5 Apr 82 p 2] 5214

CSO: 4404/429

AFGHANISTAN

NORTH KOREA'S MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Paris-Based Reporter Chang Haeng-hun: "North Korea Sent 500 Soldiers to Afghanistan"]

[Text] It was reported on 15 July that North Korea had sent some 500 military personnel to Afghanistan in an effort to support Soviet troops there.

According to a diplomatic source in France on 15 July, a report that North Korea had dispatched its troops to Afghanistan was disclosed by a right-faction member of the French Chamber of Deputies at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The same source added that he did not disclose whether or not the North Korean military personnel were involved in combat, nor did he mention the type of North Korean military unit.

CSO: 4108/197

ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN REPUBLIC CELEBRATED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Today, July 11, marks the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Mongolian people celebrate this memorable and joyful occasion, to commemorate the victory of their popular, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

Before the revolution, the brave people of Mongolia fought for over two centuries against the colonialists to gain their national independence. This glorious epic-making history of the Mongolian people is replete with feats of sacrifices and heroism. Following a persistent struggle in March 1, 1921, the revolutionary party of the Mongolian people was established and, on 11 July the same year the people of Mongolia, led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led their popular revolution to victory.

Mongolia, despite the formidable difficulties rooted in its age-long backwardness, accomplished

a historical leap forward following the revolution from medieval stagnation to modern civilisation by carrying out the required democratic and socialist reforms. When the revolution triumphed, there was no sign of modern industries, transportation, medical and education systems. The people were deprived of a decent economic and political life and the livestocking was in its very primitive form. However, today, Mongolia can boast of having turned its once livestock breeding-oriented economy into the diversified economy of an agriculturally and industrially developed country.

It is worth noting that, before the revolution, feudal relations prevailed in Mongolia. There was no sign of progress. The foreign capitalists and exploitative traders wanted Mongolia to remain a source of raw materials for them and to perpetuate their exploitation.

The noble people of Mongolia lived a life infested with poverty, disease, illiteracy and host of other social miseries. The Mongolian people were under the pressure of the local feudals and exploitation of the capitalist countries.

Following the revolution, these heroic people were afforded an opportunity to work and work hard for the development of their country and well-being of their people. In a not very long time, they made significant achievements in all walks of life. For instance, in 1961, the industrial production of the country was increased by six and a half times compared to 1940. Similarly, the industrial output of Mongolia in 1980 was seven times more than that of 1960.

The Socialist achievements of the Mongolian people, the peaceful foreign policy of the MPRP and the Government of the MPR have strengthened the international position of

the country, broadened its external relations and enhanced its prestige in the world arena.

The traditional friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Mongolia entered its new, qualitative phase and reached a level of unshakeable fraternity following the victory of the Saur Revolution, especially its new phase.

Today, the people of the DRA share the joy of the Mongolian people and warmly welcome this auspicious occasion and appreciate the impressive socio-economic and cultural achievements made by the Mongolian people under their revolutionary party.

In congratulatory telegrams sent by DRA leaders to the MPR on the occasion, it is hoped that the fraternal and friendly relations and the fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened to the benefit of peace in the world.

Joining the DRA leaders, we also wish further success for the Mongolian people in further development of their society and further consolidation of the fraternal ties and mutual cooperation in the years to come.

CSO: 4600/677

CLERIC SAYS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS RELIGION FULLY

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] "The sacred religion of Islam is fully supported in our revolutionary country. Our party and Government has always expressed its unreserved support from the sacred religion and the religious beliefs of the people and prove it in practice," Mawlawi Ahmad Jan, member of the Islamic affairs department told the Kabul New Times recently.

"As the holy religion of Islam and the traditions of our people have been supported in the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regarded a valuable national documents by our compatriots as —after the victory of the glorious Saur Revolution, especially its new and evolutionary phase every freedom and facilities have been provided for performing of the religious practices for our people. And our religious Muslim compatriots

perform their religious rites in security and with confidence in the mosques."

He added, "The special programmes of the DRA, the recitation of the holy Koran in more than 220 mosques during the holy month of Ramadan, the assistance to the preachers, 'Emaman', 'Moazens' (those who make the prayer calls) and the custodiens of the mosques. These programmes include also the repair, white-washing and construction of new mosques in the capital as well as provinces. These are crystal clear and undeniable facts showing the profound respect of our revolutionary Government for the faiths and traditions of our people."

The DRA Government tries to provide further and better facilities in performing the religious obligations of the Muslim countrymen, Mawlawi Ahmad Jan added.

In addition to other activities, the Mawlawi said, as much as Afs 16 million has been spent for reconstruction, repair, cleaning and white

washing to the mosques in Kabul during 1360 H.S. During the last few months of the current year, the foundation stone of nine mosques have been laid in Kabul. "Work is in progress in the mosques. The good measures of the party and the revolutionary Government have been appreciated and warmly welcomed by our noble and religious people", he said.

A Staff Reporter

CSO: 4600/677

INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMY

New Tools for Agriculture

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Sayed Murtaza]

[Text] Use of agricultural tools, equipment and machinery is considered an important element for increasing the yield. One of the main objectives of the Afghanistan's Five-Year Plan and development programmes to raise the agricultural production in various fields for the purpose of raising the per capita income of the farmers of Afghanistan.

In order to substitute the primitive and old tools and machinery with new ones, research and extension efforts have been under way for quite some time. These efforts have made the farmers capable of purchasing tractors with their farming considerably.

In accordance with development programmes on the basis of the DRA's development policy, the farmers will be helped obtain new inputs like tools, water pumps, and tractors. These will be provided mostly on credit. In addition to

research services, implementation of agricultural programmes will be governed by the least cost approach to achieve the target of the plan. Extension of these equipments with sufficient orientation is planned for extended areas during the plan.

The plan includes provision of pumps for various purposes, tractors, reaping and pounding machines and spray guns.

Such machinery extension programmes will serve as research as well as extension programmes, resulting in crop increases. They have, for instance, helped raise cereals production.

In the previous plans, an increase of crop production was not among the major targets. After the revolution in Afghanistan, in spite of the unfavourable conditions all over the country, production is higher, compared to figures during the past plans. The higher production of wheat, maize, rice, and barley proves this.

Under the past plans, the rate of increase of production was lower than the rate of growth of population. In other words, population was growing at a higher rate annually while the production of foodgrains including wheat was growing at a lower rate.

For the projected increase in production in some areas like wheat, maize, rice, and barley, the required measures have been taken for importing and distribution of fertiliser and improved seeds. Achievement of the targeted level of wheat production requirement requires use of much more fertiliser in these areas.

Production of maize, rice and barley will also be increased through improved planting technology and use of fertiliser and improved seeds.

Under the plans, the cotton production declined. However, the crop has economic significance for the country, with a bearing

on the activities of the textiles, cotton-cleaning and ginning plants. Due to the decline in production during the past plans, only a small percentage of the capacity of cotton-cleaning and ginning plants was used. The impact of this decline was also noticeable in cotton exports.

The major factors behind the lower production and reduced area under cultivation was lack of interest on the part of the farmers due to lack of economic incentives. It should be

mentioned that the prices for cotton in all cotton production countries are at least twice as much as the average prices for wheat. This is because cotton requires more work and efforts on the one hand, and the land under cultivation of wheat could be used for growing another crop after wheat is harvested on the other, while this is not possible for the land under cultivation of cotton.

The poor quality of cotton seed can also be counted as another factor behind the decline in cotton production in the past. All this is being remedied.

New Customs Law

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] As part of the revolutionary transformations initiated in the country after the inception of the triumphant Saur Revolution, especially its new phase, a series of laws and regulations conforming to the interests of the countrymen, particularly the toiling masses, have been introduced. One of these is the new customs law. Such sensible measures in the field of customs can be a major factor for steady economic progress. For, adaptation of such policies directly helps some complicated economic problems involved in promotion of local industries, improvement of the balance of payments position, increase of state income and employment opportunities, and creation of favourable conditions in general for sound economic growth.

The new customs law, compatible with the present conditions and the requirements of the new and evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution, lays a sound foundation for regulating the customs duties and a persistent campaign against smuggling and other malpractices deliberately perpetrated by the corrupt ruling circles of the past and their bootlickers for personal profiteering and pilferage of public property.

With the implementation of the new law, the ground will be prepared for boosting exports and the national income, reduction of imports of luxuries and unnecessary items, prevention of hard currency losses, strengthening of the balance of payments position, encouragement of national produ-

ction, development of the economy and improvement of the living conditions of the people.

Unlike in the past, more facilities have been envisaged for the national traders in the customs law, laying a firm foundation for steady promotion of the national production through reduction in import of the luxurious and unnecessary commodities, thus encouraging trade in the long-neglected indigenous products.

According to the Article 58, Chapter 9 of the law, the assistance goods from the various organisations and the donor countries and those supplied from the credits for the state projects, agricultural machinery and tools and water-pumps, improved

breeds of cattles and other animals, chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides and insecticides as well as the products of the state factories and enterprises exported abroad and books, newspapers and magazines are exempted from the customs duty.

Exemption of the agricultural machinery and implements, improved breeds of cattles, improved seeds, chemical fertiliser and other chemicals for agriculture, no doubt, provides further facilities for our farmers, livestock owners and others engaged in agriculture in purchase of inputs. It will

considerably contribute to the popularisation of modern agricultural facilities among our cultivators and development of agriculture in the country, boosting production at the national level.

Exemption of the products of the state sector exported abroad, is another significant step for steady development of the local industries.

Enforcement of the new customs law will provide favourable conditions for the commercial sector's growth in general and for the national traders in particular.

Exports Encouraged

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Since the majority of our population is mainly engaged in agriculture, cattle-breeding and handicrafts, with low living standards, export of the domestic products has special relevance to efforts to secure a better life for them and achieve rapid economic growth.

Foreign trade constitutes the major factor of the country's balance of payments and the export revenue meets the demand of the people, ensuring the progress of developmental plans.

After the victory of the Saur Revolution, especially its new and evolutionary phase, major positive changes were introduced in different aspects of our life and

due attention was focused on the foreign trade sector. With regard to the import items, attempts were made to ensure price stabilisation and priority for the import of essential goods. To fulfill this end, the import institutions were strengthened and a number of new commercial institutions were established.

Likewise, with regard to the export items, in addition to strengthening and encouraging the export institutions, establishment of new ones is also planned. This will enable direct purchase of the export items from the producers and thus encourage them, as well as supply of the export commodities, quantitywise,

and qualitywise, according to accepted norms and standards and the foreign markets requirements.

Official studies have shown that the potential and prospects for the export of Afghan goods to the developed and developing countries are large enough for all Afghan export commodities which may be produced during the current Five-Year Plan.

There is an especially great demand for fresh and dried fruits and medicinal herbs. Other Afghan products in demand abroad include cotton, wool, carpets, karakul pelts, other skins and hides and handicrafts.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is paying great attention to strict quality control on the exports and observance of the best international standards as regards processing, grading and packing.

anded. The volume of trade with the friendly Socialist countries was promoted to 488.9 million dollars in 1358 H.S. from 231.7 million dollars in 1357 H.S., 740.7 million dollars in 1359 H.S., and 803.9 million dollars in 1360 H.S.

The capitalist countries, which obtain their new materials from the developing countries are trying to purchase the commodities at lower prices and to sell their industrial products.

During the pre-revolution years, our foreign trade was faced with this acute problem. But, after the revolution, especially its new phase, due attention has been paid to the problem. The volume of our trade with the barter region was gradually expanded.

The national traders play an important role in the foreign trade. Available figures indicate that over 60 per cent of the foreign trade and 80 per cent of domestic trade are carried out by the private sector.

As pledged in the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other party and state documents, the Government supports and encourages the national and patriotic merchants.

Standardization Expanded

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] "With the serious attention paid by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in this regard, standardization is being popularized in our beloved homeland in a more significant way than at any other time. And, it is expected that this new, scientific and economic field will develop well and its existing problems will be solved in the future. Because, from the view point of the contemporary scholars, civilization is impossible without standardization."

Eng Taj Mohammad Yarmand, president of the norms and standards department of the Mines and Industries Ministry, in an interview explained to the Kabul New Times the work and method of activities of his department in managing the activities and extension and popularization of norms and standards at the national level.

He said: "The DRA Government, keeping in view the vital economic and social importance of standardization and facts

about domestic production, has paid serious attention to the work and activities of this department. The department has expanded twofold, qualitatively, after the new and evolutionary phase of the glorious Saur Revolution."

"For example", he added, "this organisation was promoted from the general directorate to the level of department and its methods of performance were also changed greatly. Thus, its technical and administrative sections work independently on economic

and technical analysis and research according to the scheduled plan."

"Therefore", he pointed out, "despite the lack of professional personnel and instruments, greater improvement was observed in the performance of the department in the first quarter of the year 1361 compared to the previous year."

The major activities, carried out by the department so far, include the following:

1. In the field of light industry and foodstuff:

Stabilization of a norm on wastage of goat and sheep skins, a review of standards for four kinds of cloth made by the Bagrami textile mill and a review of the standard for raisins (the work of which continues).

2. In the field of chemical production, mineral and construction materials:

A review of the standard for cloth-washing some of 333, 747, 808 and 555 types, production of the Afghan industry, an examination of the toilet soap "Gul", preparation of a draft standard for shoe cream and standards for and sampling of cement.

3. In the field of machinery and norms for fuel expenditure:

Stabilization of basic norms of six kinds of vehicles and 19 kinds of assorted road building and constructional machineries and preparation and

completion of addendum no. 4 to the regulations governing the fuel expenses on transport vehicles.

4. In the field of laboratory analysis:

Analysis of shoe-creams and preparation of its production procedure and analysis of soaps.

Eng Yarmand said that at the department accomplished "major and impressive results in the different fields, which have a considerable place in the economic and social development of the country."

Among the other activities carried out by the department are: organisation of the first and second courses on sorting and standardizing of cotton for the cotton-sorting employees in the provinces, establishment of a chemical laboratory and a cotton nucleus founding laboratory, preparation of regulations on fuel expenses on constructional and road-building machineries, publication of a quarterly magazine named "Afghan Standard", convening of seminars for the teachers of professional schools of the capital, collection of statistical data on stabilization of standards, reviews of the standards for textile clothes, publication of the first textbook on the basics of standardization and production with the collaboration of the Kabul

Polytechnic Institute, stabilization of wastage norms and deficit of raisins for the joint venture factories and private exporting companies, stabilization of wastage and deficit norms for the processed exporting goat

and sheep intestines a review of the standard for ordered soaps and stabilization of norms on the fuel expenses on 113 diverse machineries.

Eng Yarmand added: "Since standardization necessitates scientific study, research and experience, the stabilization of norms or standards sometimes continues for weeks, months, even years. For example, the standard for processed exportable raisins had begun in 1355 H.S. (1976), was reviewed thrice according to the envisaged plan, and the final standard review was completed only this year."

Citing another example, he said: "A standard of specifications was felt necessary for the cement in order to stabilize and raise its domestic production, to control its quality, preservation and storage and sound transport by the concerned factories and construction units of the country, and to prevent any decline in its quality and resistance. Therefore, the first cement standard was prepared by the professional commission in 1358 H.S. (1979) and this standard was introduced to the

productive and constructional institutions for its implementation. In addition to the chemical and physical specifications, a series of directives are provided for the consumers, which it is very important for them to observe in order to maintain the quality and resistance in different conditions of its use.

"The non-observance of the cement standard directives does not only cause economic loss, but would also pose possible dangers for the civil and industrial establishments in the event of climatical calamities, earthquakes and others due to cement's lack of enough resistance", he warned.

"Fortunately", he added with the cooperation of the construction units and projects and the Ghori cement factory, the quality of the cement has not only been stabilized but also improved. At present, concrete can be made by the cement produced by the Ghor factory and which can be confidently used by the most important construction units in the country."

"Till last year," he went on, "there was no suggestion for preparation of a pebble standard for the laboratory experiments in the country to improve the resistance of cement. During the past, the standard pebble was imported either from the

American continent or from the coasts of the Volga river of the Soviet Union or from some other foreign countries for laboratory analysis. But, now the work of survey and a feasibility study for preparation of standard pebble is being continued by assigned commissions, the group of norms and standards engineers and the scholars of concerned institutions."

"And, whenever appropriate pebble conforms to the conditions of international standards or those similar inside the country, the needed pebble for the laboratory purposes will not be imported from abroad", he said.

"One of the important and basic activities, which started in the fourth quarter of 1360 H.S. (1981) and from which fruitful results were obtained in the first quarter of 1361 H.S. (1982)", "is the establishments of an experimental laboratory for chemical products. In this laboratory, set up with the cooperation of the mines and geology survey department, the Bagrami textile mill and partly the help of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute, three professional and experienced members of the department are presently working to control and evaluate the quality of chemical products and collect data from the laboratory results in order to stabilize the standards.

"Now, necessary possibilities and facilities have

been created in the laboratory to analyze and evaluate the quality of soaps and shoe-creams. The methodical and experimental work of the laboratory is in progress and it is considered that, in the near future, a list of fees for different laboratory experiments will be prepared and, after the approval of the authorized organisations, it will be presented to the needy institutions", he stated.

He added that the "other important and basic work" of the department is the stabilization of norms on fuel expenses on transport vehicles, road and airport-building machines and other construction instruments with internal combustion engines.

"Everyone knows", he pointed out, "that most of the countries of today's world are faced with an acute crisis of petroleum energy, and efforts are being made at the international level to economize expenditure of this important and vital energy."

"A big amount of petroleum, especially petrol and diesel, is imported by the country at a huge cost of hard currency. Therefore, it is essential to stabilize and fix possible, approximate norms for the fuel expenses on different machineries," he added.

"In the past, every ministry and project had separate norms for their expenditure—a ministry or a project had fixed different norms for

a vehicle or a machine of the same type and same model—but, now all norms have been unified in the country and are enforced throughout the country. And, according to some of the experts of international institutions, the stabilization of norms on fuel expenses on transport vehicles and machineries is unprecedented in the world and it has economic significance" Eng Yarmand said.

A Staff Reporter

CSO: 4600/676

RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS PUBLICIZED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7, 12-13 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] [Part V] [7 Jul 82 p 2]

16. Nine buildings for Schools of Agriculture in the Balkh province related to the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry:

The work on this project had started in 1360 H.S. (1981) and by the end of the second quarter of the current year, about nine per cent of its work was done.

The construction cost is estimated at Afs 87.32 million.

17. The building of the House of Destitutes of the Balkh province related to the Afghan Red Crescent Society:

The construction work had started towards the end of 1359 (1980) and, by the end of 1360 (1981) about 60 per cent of its work was complete.

It is planned to complete this project by the middle of the current year. The construction cost is estimated at Afs 20.53 million.

18—The building for the State Information Services in Pule Khumri:

The construction cost of this project is estimated at Afs 21.51 million.

It is planned to be completed by the middle of the current year and will be ready for use.

The construction work had started in the beginning of 1360 (1981) and about 50 per cent of its work was complete by the end of 1360.

19. The construction of hangers and auxiliaries to workshops of the Interior Ministry in Khairkhana Meena, Kabul:

The construction work of this project had started in the middle of 1360 (1981) and about 10 percent of its work was complete by the end of that year.

It is planned to complete it and ready it for use by the end of the current year.

The construction cost is estimated at Afs 55 million.

20—Construction of hangers and technical establishments of Kama related to the Transport and Tourism Ministry:

The construction work of this project had started by the middle of the third quarter of 1360 HS (1981) and, by the end of that year, about 50 per cent of its work was done.

It is expected to be complete and ready for use by the end of the current year (1361 H.S.).

The construction cost is estimated at Afs 120 million.

21—The construction of dormitories of the Kabul Polytechnic related to the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry:

The construction work had started in the third quarter of 1360 H.S. About 10 per cent of its work was done by the end of 1360.

This project will meet the needs of 400 students and will cost about Afs 47.34 million.

22. Residential buildings of the State Information Services in Mazare Sharif:

This project will be built in three blocks which will accommodate 60 families.

The construction cost is estimated at Afs 55.8 million.

The construction work had started in the third quarter of 1360 (1981) and it is planned to be completed and ready for use by the middle of the current year, 1361 (1982).

(To be continued)

23—The construction of the second residential blocks of the Ghorī Cement related to the Mines and Industries Ministry:

The construction work of this project had started towards the end of the third quarter of 1360 HS (1981) and 47 per cent of it is complete so far.

Its estimated cost is Afs 15 million and it is planned to be completed and ready for use by the middle of the current Afghan year 1361 H.S.

In addition to the projects briefly reported, a number of smaller projects are also under construction in the capital and the provinces, the construction cost of which is less than Afs 15 million.

The following small projects are currently under construction in Kabul and other areas:

The water supply and central heating project for the Pule Charkhi Prison.

The hangers of the godowns of the Interior Ministry in Khairkhana Mena.

Residential blocks for families of the Radio-Television in Kandahar and Herat.

Hangers for preparation against disasters in the Balkh province.

The 60-ton balance in the Hairatan port.

The Asamai mountain-top restaurant.

Families' residential areas in Kabul.

Food provision hangers in the Pule Charkhi area.

Food materials hangers.

Kindergartens and nurseries of the Kabul destitutes department in Afshar.

Construction of offices and auxiliaries of the Afghan Clemed Company.

The plants preservation laboratory in Darul Aman.

The Polyclinic of Khairkhana Mena.

The Polyclinic of Taimani Watt.

The Polyclinic of Khushal Khan Mena.

The godowns of the Ministry of nationalities and tribal affairs:

The construction of microwave installations and others.

Banai Construction Unit:

The department of the Banai Construction Unit was established in 1346 H.S. (1967) with an initial capital of Afs 47.5 million from the remains of Puli Charkhi workshops as a profit-making state constructional enterprise under the ministry.

Yet its real and fruitful activities only started after the victory of the Saur Revolution with a capital of Afs 152 million. Due to the indefatigable activities in the field of building and construction, the capital of this enterprise has reached Afs 450 million Afghanis. Its final capital, according to its statute, will be Afs 1,200 million, which has not been realised so far.

The number of its permanent workers is 1174 and the number of its daily wages 1,200. The projects undertaken by this enterprise during the past year are briefly as follows:

1—The 200-bed hospital in Nangarhar:

The contract on the construction work of this project envisages work in two

stages. The construction work of the first stage was completed earlier, and the construction work of its second stage, had started in 1358 HS (1979), and 97.3 per cent of its work is complete so far.

The remaining part of the work is planned to be completed soon and the project will be formally handed over to the ministry.

2. The 200-bed hospital in Herat:

The contract of the construction work of this state project also envisages work in two stages. The contract of this project at an estimated construction cost of Afs 220 million has been concluded between the ministry and the department of the unit.

From the beginning of its construction work until now, about 79 per cent of the work has been completed.

The project is planned to be completed and ready for use some time this year.

3. The project of the construction of the Herat Cotton Textiles:

The total cost of this project is estimated at Afs 400 million. The contract on its construction was concluded between the Mines and Industries Ministry and the department of the unit.

Its construction work, from the beginning uptill now, has progressed 94.4 per cent. The remaining part of work is planned to be completed soon and the construction will be handed over for use formally to the Mines and Industries, Ministry.

(To be continued)

4—The project of godowns for petroleum products in Logar:

The contract on the construction work of this project was signed between the Soviet Mitpromexport of the Soviet Union and the Banaii Construction Unit in 1358 H.S. (1979).

The total cost of it will be about Afs 40 million, a separate contract for which has been signed between the general department of petroleum products and sugar of the Commerce Ministry and the BCU.

The work on this project had started in the month of Saur 1358 (April 1979) by this unit and so far 92 per cent of the work is complete.

5. The project of the Faculty of medicine:

The construction work on this project, at a cost of Afs 320 million, was undertaken by this department in the premises of the Kabul University. So far 97.5 per cent of its work has been completed and it is hoped to be complete and ready for use soon.

6. The construction project of the Cultural Centre of the Soviet Union (the Friendship House):

The contract on the construction of this project, at a total cost of Afs 200 million, was signed at the

end of 1358 H.S. by the Soviet embassy in Kabul and the department of the BCU.

Later, due to a series of additional works in response to the demand of the side which had ordered the total cost of the project, was raised and the volume of extraordinary work increased. The construction work of this project has advanced successfully and so far 88 per cent of its work is complete.

The project was planned to be ready for use and was to be handed over to the orderer by the beginning of this year, 1361 H.S.

7—The Water supply project of the Kabul city (in the course of the Logar river):

THE PROJECT

This project includes five major portions and consists of extension of the water distribution network of the Khairkhana Mena including the construction of a concrete reservoir with a capacity of 5,000 cubic metres of water, extension of the water distribution network of Wazir Akbar Khan Mena and Shash Darak, water distribution of the old city of Kabul, extension of the water pipe from the reservoir of Sayed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena upto the Pule Mahmood Khan and from Bagra-

mi upto Sayed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena, construction of the concrete reservoir of Sayed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena with a capacity of 5,000 cubic metres of water and the construction of a concrete building in Bagrami.

The construction work of this project including the construction of 10 buildings for the pumping stations, a lift, and a pumping station Bagrami had started in 1357 H.S. (1978). So far, the work of the extension of networks and the construction of the concrete reservoir are complete. The work on the building of the lift of pumping station of Bagrami, the construction of which is some how complicated and difficult, is being advanced at full speed by the experienced engineers of this department.

The construction work of this project is planned to be completed in 1362 H.S. (1983). It will then be handed over for utilisation to the department of water supply and canalisation.

The total cost of this project, envisaged in five separate contracts, is anticipated at Afs 300 million. As much as 79.55 per cent of the work has been completed so far.

(To be continued)

WORK OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISE PRAISED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] "The Surface Load-Carrying Transport Enterprise No. 1 will transfer over 94,000 tons of load during the current year", Abdul Qayum Askaryar, president of the enterprise, said in an interview with the Kabul New Times.

He said: "The enterprise, with legal prestige and capacity, was formed in the month of Jauza, 1358 H.S. (May 1979), keeping in view the needs for transportation in the state sector, with an initial capital of Afs 100,000,000 to fulfil its objectives specified in its charter and has been active since then".

"At the very beginning of its establishment, the enterprise could not play an effective role according to the need of the time due to the insufficient number of vehicles and other transport facilities", he recalled.

"However", he added, "fortunately, after the new and evolutionary phase of the glorious Saur Revolution, the Government has

paid a special attention to the establishment and improvement of such organisations. So, the Government invested more capital in this enterprise".

The enterprise purchased 300 trucks of the Tatra-148 model made in Czechoslovakia at a cost of Afs 479,280,000 in 1360 H.S. (1981). And, thus according to the new imulgated law of the enterprises, the initial capital of this institute increased to Afs 500,000,000 last year.

"Having in mind the decisions of the Council of Ministers, this institute was obliged to transfer the dry consignment and, according to the objectives of its charter, it also transported primary materials within the country", Askaryar stressed.

He added: "The enterprise transported over 52,000 tons of load and earned Afs 51,750,000 for its service".

"Despite all obstacles created by the counter-revolutionary groupings and hirelings of imperialism and reaction on the path of progress and service of this

enterprise", he went on, "in addition to transferring the primary consumer goods, the enterprise could also organize transport to the remotest parts of the country like the Orozgan, Nimroz, Paktika, Kandahar, and Herat provinces and could effectively despatch the needed materials to those parts of the country".

Answering a question, he said: "According to the envisaged plan of the current Afghan year, the transport target of the enterprise is 94,000 tons, from which it will earn Afs 91,800,000 as income. The envisaged plan is divided according to the climatical conditions of the country into plans for quarters and months, and the enterprise could implement it satisfactorily during the months of Hamal and Saur (March and April)".

"In addition to being a transportation enterprise, this organisation also has workshops to repair its trucks," Askaryar said.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SERVICE UPGRADED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] "In order to improve the fire extinguishing services in the country and expand them in different parts of the Kabul city, especially, in the agricultural and industrial areas, factories and productive organisations, the Kabul provincial fire extinguishing directorate plans to establish well-equipped fire-extinguishing posts in those areas", said Mohammad Naim "Basil", chief of the directorate, in an interview with the Kabul New Times.

He added: "The directorate successfully extinguished 258 fires inside and 60 others outside the city during the last year. And the directorate considers the biggest fire of the city during 1360 H.S. (1981) to be the fire of the State Monopoly

ir properties from the danger of destructive floods.

"In order to raise the technical professional skills of its personnel, the

directorate employ its outstanding teachers to teach modern tactics to its professional staff, and organise exercises for them in the fire brigade station and in the fire extinguishing school.

"Besides" said the chief, "the personnel make the maximum use of the modern fire extinguishing equipment, in short, the directorate is very well equipped and is always ready to serve the people. All the times either during the day or night, whenever the alarm bill of the fire brigade rings, the personnel leave the fire extinguishing "centre in the shortest time."

A large number of students graduate from the school every year and are put to practical use in the capital and the provinces.

The technical personnel are divided into six groups, and according to a routine scheme, they are trained in practical, theoretical and professional exercises. And among these men, a number of outstanding men are

sent for practical work and others are trained further. After acquiring sufficient experience they too serve as technical personnel."

The directorate functions under the central fire extinguishing department. Its central station is located in Pashtoonistan Wat. According to the new charter of the directorate, another four

zones in different parts of the city will be brought into its framework.

The new zones comprise the first zone located in Darulaman, the second zone in the Khoshal Khan Mena, the third zone in the Khair Khana Mena and the fourth zone in the industrial park area of Pulcharkhi. The needed lands were purchased for these zones and the construction of their establishments will be started shortly by the concerned authorities.

PRESIDENT BELIEVES VICTORIOUS IRAQ WOULD ATTACK GULF STATES

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 May 82 p 2

[Text] Speaking to the correspondent of the Central News Unit yesterday, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i discussed the effects of the victories of the fighters of Islam on positions taken by various countries. Other subjects discussed were the development and expansion of diplomatic, social and economic relations between various countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran; the reasons behind the failure of the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council; the aims of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak in the signing of military agreements with Iraq; and the reasons behind the efforts by the reactionary Arab states to reestablish relations with the Egyptian regime. The President also dealt with the major foreign policy issues of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In his discussions, the President said: "The repeated victories of the fighters of Islam at the fronts have had decisive effects, politically and from the economic points of view, on our future and the future of the progressive countries in the region and all Islamic nations."

In talking about positions taken by the regional powers against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the President said: "Our arch enemy, the United States and its allies, along with other major oppressors of the world, are worried about our victories and have tried to prevent it."

The President went on to say: "All progressive governments in the area and all those who are sympathetic towards our revolution and all the Islamic nations throughout the world and especially the dear and honorable people of Iraq are celebrating these victories."

The President added: "Certain nations tried to conceal the news about our victories, but after having failed they tried to approach it negatively and neutralize it by charges and innuendoes leveled against the Islamic Republic of Iran. But our friends and the supporters of the Islamic revolution were happy and our victories will make them hopeful with regard to the future of the revolution and the government of the Islamic Republic."

President Khamene'i described the effects of the victories of the fighters of Islam on the world's economic relations as decisive and said: "Trading states expect to establish extensive economic relations with stabilized governments."

Certain countries with political motivations in their economic dealings and supporters of our opponents and the American policy in the region would like to isolate us by expanding economic relations with our adversaries and thus hurting us with regard to our economic needs. But they are disappointed when they notice our victories." In discussing the recent failure of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Kuwait, the President said: "The Persian Gulf states are not capable of opposing powerful Islamic nations such as the 40 million strong Islamic Republic of Iran. Some are not so realistic or may think they can defeat or weaken the Islamic Revolution by their opposition or they may be afraid of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The President added: "Two different elements contributed to the failure of the Gulf Cooperation Council meeting in Kuwait. The realists understood Iran's position and are glad to be its neighbors while the antagonists are, as a result of lack of realism and their relations with the United States, trying to go against Iran which will be against their interests. The leaders of these countries should realize that if they refrained from attacking Iran they will not be threatened whatsoever."

The President went on to say: "The Gulf Cooperation Council will fail in their next meeting if they decide to discuss the Gulf area problems and Iran." President Khamene'i further added that this would be quite natural because the greater part of the Persian Gulf coastal areas belongs to Iran, the defense and the protection of its security would not be possible without the help of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. President Khamene'i said that the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council without Iran's membership had been a mistake. Emphasizing the fact that the United States had made every effort to suppress the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Khamene'i said: "A number of the Persian Gulf sheikhs had been made to believe that Iran posed a threat to them and that after Iran's victory over Iraq it would be their turn to face Iran. This is sheer nonsense because this country's authorities, including the Imam, have repeatedly pointed out that we seek peace and security in the Persian Gulf and favor peace among the nations of the area." The President said that if Iraq had won this imposed war it would not have been long before Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Persian Gulf states were being threatened by Iraq. The past behavior of the rulers of Iraq towards Kuwait and the Gulf Emirates bears witness to this. He added that had Iraq been victorious in its war against Iran there would have been a greater possibility of border confrontation between that country and Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with the possibility of the occupation of their land by force. That is why, he said, the Persian Gulf states should be fearful of Iraq's victory and not that of Iran for this country had proven that it is not after expansion of its territories. But Iraq, by its attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran showed that it seeks expansion by aggression against its neighboring countries.

Speaking about the help given Iraq by reactionary states, President Khamene'i said: "The Iraqi military arrangements with different countries were repeated chances that have all ended in failure. Military arrangements with Jordan came to nothing and the generous military assistance given Iraq by various states was of no value and did not help that country. The result was that we witnessed the humiliating defeat and expulsion of the Iraqi aggressors. All those

military arrangements and the assistance given in terms of weapons and personnel were not beneficial to Iraq." The President then added that assistance offered by Egypt was Iraq's last chance and that it would certainly not be able to save Iraq.

Continuing, the President said: "The Egyptian leaders are aware that even if they joined the conflict seriously nothing would be gained. The Iraqis suffered defeat despite their grand designs for victory and their proximity. How could the Egyptians, coming all the way from the African continent, achieve anything?" He said that the Egyptian leaders plan to use the occasion in order to rejoin the Arab world and create a problem so that they forget the struggle against Israel. The question now asked by the Muslim people of Egypt is why the government has made peace with Israel. In order to detract the people's attention, the Egyptian leaders thought of a new adventure such as the war with Iran. This was a mistake for Egypt could not gain popularity among the Arab nations by such an action and made that country even more detested by progressive Arab governments and nations. Such action can only provide Egypt a place among reactionary leaders--a position it already enjoys. The President added: "The Egyptian participation in the war against Iran will not help that country in the Arab world and other Muslim nations. It will not be long before the Muslim people of Egypt ask why their oppressive government has added the sin of going to war with Iran to that of coming to terms with Israel. This is going to be a factor through which the people would bring down the puppet regime of Egypt."

As to the efforts by the ministry of foreign affairs in connection with a dynamic foreign policy for the Islamic Republic, President Khamene'i said: "Our foreign policy is based on the constitution and on Islamic principles. We do not have any hostile feelings towards the nations that are hostile to us. But the aggressive nations following a hostile policy both politically and militarily will be treated accordingly and on the basis of reciprocity. We stretch our friendly hands towards those who seek friendly relations with us. In the words of the Imam of the nation, we do not bear any enmity towards any nation--Muslim or non-Muslim. In our relations with other nations Islamic countries will be given priority and we will try to establish closer relations with them. We will also do our best to have friendly relations with our neighboring countries, a relationship free from any tension so that we could develop a more extensive economic and political relation with them."

The President noted that a more friendly relationship with the neighboring states will be in the interest of peace and tranquility in the area.

Recalling that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys the coordinated efforts of every government organ, the President said; "The foreign policy that is now being conducted by the ministry of foreign affairs enjoys our full support. The main lines of this policy are also supported by the Imam and, in certain cases, directed by him. I believe that by pursuing this policy we will be able to create an atmosphere of calm, coexistence and friendship among all the nations of the region who are willing to have relations with one another."

He added: "The general direction of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is toward the expansion and strengthening of relations with nations who respect our Islamic revolution and accept it. We want to move in that direction and further strengthen our relations with Islamic countries as much as possible."

9561

CSO: 4640/327

IRANIANS EXHORTED TO MARCH TOWARDS QUDS 'VIA KARBALA'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Jul 82 p 1, 2

[Text] These days the mood and condition of our Islamic nation is different. Ruhollah's self-martyring children are again rushing in a roar like waves to the battlefront against the futile in order that the last remnants of the defeated Ba'thist army should be annihilated and that they might see victory. A victory that will set the materialistic world to shaking, a victory whose significance is not in the retaking of a few hundred meters of territory and not in the defeat and destruction of a few Ba'thist soldiers, but rather in the effect that 'tomorrow' will have on the fate of the deprived and oppressed of the earth. Although today the world and more particularly those suffering folk who have risen to fight oppression and arrogance can smell the pleasant aroma of the victory and, like our fearless fighters, have taken up the 'weapon of death' and are beating the despicable enemy over the head.

Yes, the brave Lebanese, Afghan, Moravian, Eritrean, Fatanian, and even El Salvadorian and Guatemalan fighters on the other side of the globe are studying the primer called the "Book of Martyrdom" which was written in the blood of our young mobilized martyrs, and they are revolting against the manifestations of world arrogance until the last bastions of the devils occupying the earth have been retaken and returned to their true owners, because it is the will of the munificent God that 'the Earth shall be inherited by the righteous believers' [Koranic verse].

These days the angels of God have perfumed the blood-red skies of the fronts with their presence, have spoken to the children of Hoseyn, son of 'Ali (upon him be peace) of the superiority of holy war over fasting, and called upon them to repeat their epic deeds.

Once again these days the winds and clouds are bringing the spirit of God to the battlefield and the morning breeze moistens their ears with the words of Khomeyni: "I kiss your powerful hands and arms, above which is the hand of God, from afar and I am honored with this kiss."

Now the battlefronts of love, nobility, and freedom again open their warm embrace to those who yearn to see the face of God and call them to the task of destroying the last remnants of the infidel army.

Now the tormented cries of Lebanese and Palestinian refugees, children who have lost everything under the Zionist regime's most savage bombings, can be heard in the plains of Khuzestan and Zehab. They have raised the cry of oppression and supplication and call upon us to open the way to Jerusalem by annihilating the last positions of Saddam's satanic army.

Now the spirits on high of thousands of martyrs who have rolled in blood and dirt with the Ba'thist enemy's bullets and mortar shells have come flying over the fronts crying out the admonition, don't forget that the love of Karbala has taken us to Behesht-e Zahra [cemetery]. Otherwise you know better yourselves that even one of us is preferable and superior to tens of kilometers of soil. The martyrs now stand before us and call upon us to continue in their way, a way that ends with God, and passes through 'Karbala,' a road the choosing of which leads to honor and glory, and the rejection and ignoring of which clothes a person in humiliation and hardship.

Indeed, holy war is one of the gates to heaven. God opens the way especially for his saints, and it is the garb of piety, the impenetrable armor, and the assurance of paradise. While God dresses the one who abandons his will in hardship, and he prevails over all nations.

From speech 27 of Nahj al-Balagheh

Holy war is truly one of the gates to heaven which God has opened for his own and his saints. Holy war is the garb of piety, a strong armor and a powerful shield. It is the ultimate truth. So whoever avoids it (avoiding holy war and military service on a pretext) and quits it, God will clothe him in hardship and suffering and give him a cloak of calamity and entanglement.

Yes, those who have found the way have taken these words of their master 'Ali (upon him be peace) into their hearts and souls and are not in that category of coward who takes the heat of summer and the cold of winter as an excuse to flee from the battlefield.

Now the fronts of truth are calling forth the lovers and crusaders. The road to Jerusalem through Karbala is totally undeniable even in the black of night, because the blood of 'those who preceded' has paved this road.

Let those lovers hasten who are worthy of 'going.'

9310

CSO: 4640/386

TEHRAN'S RIFT WITH BONN REVIEWED

Iran Accused of Favoring FRG

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial by S. Moadab]

[Text]

Some Western European diplomats residing in Tehran have often accused us of biased treatment in favor of the Federal Republic of Germany. When asked for more explanation one of them, who is a documentarian and a veteran diplomat, said, "Take a look at the active participation of the Bonn government in repressive cooperation with the shah." To be more specific he said on February 1976, Armin Gernould the spokesman of the Bonn government said proudly that, "Our intelligence organization has had close cooperation with the imperial intelligence for 18 years. We provide the Iranian police with information about those Iranian subjects who engage in terrorist activities against Iranian interests and the Iranian police give us similar data about terrorist networks in Germany."

Continuing his accusations against the unjust manner the Islamic Republic of Iran is dealing with West Germany as opposed to other Western countries, this unhappy diplomat said, "Look at the number of what you call counterrevolutionaries. They are many more in West Germany than any other place in Europe and they are officially supported by the federal government. But when we read your papers in Tehran, or watch your T.V. or look at the level of the delegations you send to Bonn, we really see no reason why you treat us so unjustly."

To be sure that this "friendly" diplomat was not exaggerating we decided to take a look at our archives and see what we have on file concerning Irano-German relations in the diplomatic sphere.

A rapid survey showed us that our Western European guest in Iran was right, and that we have been very compromising in our relations with Bonn.

To be just and realistic we have to point out that Germans have not, at least in certain historical respects, had the same relationship with Iran as has for instance, England or France.

In other words, for the Iranian people, Germany did not press a colonial policy on us in the last century when Iran was threatened with disintegration by other big European countries. But of course it is true that in some cases Bonn has been acting as if the policy of the Bundestag was made at the White House.

Perhaps another reason for the unjustness, cited by our friend, is that Germany has been defeated twice by other Western powers. And, as instinctively one has a certain sympathy for those who are dominated by the superpowers, our policy-makers after the revolution still distinguish between Francois Mitterrand who is a follower of Reagan and Helmut Schmidt who has three hundred thousand U.S. soldiers on his soil and has to be a follower of Washington.

Prior to the Islamic Revolution Dr. Huber the very respected salesman of Siemens Company said in a meeting in Munich, "We are pressured by ITT and other U.S. firms for winning a contract with Iran." This we know. We also believe that if two of our foreign ministers have visited Hans Dietrich Geinscher in Bonn and New York over a period of four months this represents our understanding of Germany as being a country under occupation. Apart from that, we have closely followed up any positive step taken by Germany. This is why Prime Minister Musavi said in his visit to Bonn as Iranian foreign minister in November 1981: "In recent months, Germany has adopted a more cautious policy towards Iran. We do not see the same severe assault from Germany as we see from the side of France and England."

A look at our relations with West Germany shows a brilliant background. Our history says that Yohan Schildberger was the first German to come to Iran in the 15th century. In the 17th century Persian poems were translated into the German language. In 1904 the Museum of the Islamic Art was opened in Berlin. And later on, the Iran-German Association was inaugurated in Koln. After the Second World War and then after the surrender of Germany the then Iranian Deputy Premier Kazemi officially declared the end of war between Germany and Iran. The declaration of war was actually imposed upon Iran. And finally it was in July 1953 that the German Embassy was established here again.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution the political relations between two countries have not been very warm. To be conservative in prediction and sceptical in our political judgement it seems as if some clandestine elements, at least in Germany, do not want to see cordial ties between Bonn and Tehran.

To illustrate this we cite the following:

The organized attack against the Iranian Islamic center in Hamburg by a group of about 50 people and the cold bloodedness of the German police if not actual cooperation. The continued attacks against the Iranian Muslim students in Mainz before the eyes of the German police. Days after this when Dr. Velayati sends a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the announcement of federal constitutional law, we suddenly hear that 100 Iranian students have been arrested by

German police in Mainz and are being menaced with expulsion. Should we mention that these provocations were similarly repeated in Tehran with the very suspicious attack on German Ambassador G. Peterson last February?

There is no question that our diplomatic mission in Bonn, headed by a skillful diplomat, has done its best to prevent a diplomatic "mal-entendu." It is also true that we are against any violence not only in Tehran but in Bonn, no matter who organizes it. But we believe in the case of the Mainz events the German government must not forget the principle of cause and effect. It is true, that the German police, who once provided information to SAVAK, need a transitional period to be able to treat the Muslim Iranian students as they deserve. It is also true that German people have shown their friendship and sympathy for the Islamic Republic whenever realities have been presented to them. But in spite of this we have to condemn the biased decision of the German court vis-a-vis our students when we see hundreds of counter revolutionaries circulating in German cities and being offered facilities for their terrorist actions.

We do not want to repeat the words of the Western diplomat and ask the government of Premier Musavi to take tough steps and actions against German provocateurs. Knowing that a nation cannot tolerate any mistreatment of its children studying in Germany we must conclude our editorial by saying:

1. The biased behavior of the judges in Mainz is purely unjust.

2. The statesmen struggling for power in Bonn must know that if they let themselves be manipulated by the provocateur elements, they will reap grave consequences for their miscalculated actions.

3. The Islamic Republic of Iran, which has shown its political maturity in the past, expects that its friends in Germany defend justice and freedom and not let counterrevolutionary elements endanger the cordial relationships of our two people.

—S. MOADAB

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

BONN, July 3 (IRNA) — The German monthly Konkret published in Bonn has said in its last issue that the printed media in the Federal Republic of Germany have distorted the true profile of the Islamic Republic by publishing antagonistic reports about social conditions in Iran.

The monthly has said that the western media have published many hostile reports and allegations of torture in the Islamic Republic whereas no person nor any international organization, such as Amnesty International, has thus far presented any proof attesting to the practice of torture in Iran. The report written by the magazine's columnist K. Hermann says despite widespread rumors in the west about mass dissatisfaction with the Islamic government virtually all people in all cities and towns are ardent supporters of the Islamic government.

Columnist Hermann, who was in Iran this year, says his own visit to Iran and meetings with the various government officials here, as well as his visits to prisons, and villages and his talk with the people and with one or two dissidents in Iran had all disproved the image of Iran as presented by the majority of the western media. The following are excerpts from his article:

For a westerner who arrives in Iran, it would suffice to stop over for only a few hours in order to realize the falsehood of the image of the Islamic Republic as presented by such newspapers and magazines as Frankfurter Allgemeine, Die Zeitung, and Der Spiegel ... For Friday mass prayers hundreds of thousands of people throng in front of Tehran University campus, a massive assembly which is beyond the imagination of an average German. A dissident youth who professed to have been against the ex-shah's regime had said earlier that the Friday mass prayers were thronged by only a handful of people who came there because they would be given cigarettes free of charge.

During my visits to a few villages I witnessed they were being revived, and that villagers and especially those who return from the cities were ceaselessly working

for reconstructing their villages. Throughout the country they are building public baths, schools, and irrigation works in the villages. Farmers now work for themselves and there were no signs of feudal lords in the villages ... "Sometime ago the German papers printed the pictures of a person tied to an electric chair and alleged that it showed a dissident being tortured in Iran today.

"The fact is that the picture shows an instance of torture by the former SAVAK, but it is now being used by dissidents. Reports about the alleged disrespect of human rights in Iran are also unfounded. Amnesty International, which is always very scrupulous in its investigations, has been unable to present any supporting document proving these allegations ... When we asked some prisoners at Mr. Lajevardi's office about the instances of tortures, they only laughed at us. They also denied excerpts from some reports in German papers about the alleged use of torture in Iran which we showed them.

"During our visits to (Evin) Prison we saw prison guards and inmates chatting intimately. The prisoners were busy playing in a modern building, and they were intimate with Lajeverdi. I had never seen a prison in Germany with such lively youth enjoying so much freedom.

"In the opinion of the western experts, Iran's triumph over Iraq seemed impossible. They always published reports about the so-called disintegration of the Iranian armed forces while they published exaggerated reports about the capability of the Iraq forces. They remained silent about Iran's significant victories or when they reported it they would often try to thwart these reports by counterclaims and denials of the Baghdad regime.

"The intellectuals dismissed the ulema and religious figures as being incapable and lacking organizational know-how, but despite all that, and also despite economic sanctions, the shortage of foreign exchanges, the presence of millions of refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan, the Islamic Revolution still marches on."

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

There is no doubting the fact that the establishment and expansion of relations between nations is not one dimensional. It is perhaps impossible that two countries having close political relations should not materialize in concluding economic, trade and cultural agreements. Relations established between nations if based on mutual respect, automatically expand in all directions.

However, the opposite of this is also true. If a state feels that the continuation of its political relations with another country is undesirable and breaks its relations with it, this political break-up automatically affects economic, trade and cultural relations. Obviously ties between countries are founded on the basis of these relations.

The closure of the Islamic Republic's diplomatic offices in the Federal Republic of Germany even though temporary, is not an exception to this fact. It is not hidden from anyone that the Islamic Republic of Iran identifies its friends and foes through analyzing their position vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution and with this it charts its relations with foreign governments. If a government takes an uncompromisingly hostile attitude towards the children of this nation, this stand will naturally be considered a negative point in relations between the two countries.

The German Federal Republic's court proceedings and ruling clearly indicates its enmity towards the Islamic Republic and Islamic values. This fact was clearly indicated previously by its three years of chilly relations with Iran and its encounter with Iranian Muslims. Leaving aside the Federal Republic's cooperation with the notorious SAVAK organization for watching and controlling Iranian Muslim students, and the unquestioned support of their security forces to corrupt and counterrevolutionary Iranians, its harsh encounter with Muslim students and supporters of the Islamic Republic, is not something that can be easily overlooked.

The German news media have put their facilities at the disposal of the Munafiqeen for broadcasting slander and malicious propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Everyone knows that a great number of rich and corrupt elements of the Pahlavi regime escaped to Germany during the revolution with the active cooperation of the German Embassy in Tehran. It is a well known fact that the magazine Der Spiegel which had mouths incessantly Iran's Islamic Revolution, received large sums of money from the Pahlavi regime to publicize it during its tenure.

Immediately after the revolution, the Federal Republic of Germany decreased the volume of its trade and economic relations with Iran. Whereas over the following three years Germany's economic, trade and cultural relations has increased manifold.

In our criticism of the German attitude we do not speak on the basis of pique. Nevertheless, who doesn't know that the government of Germany is under the political domination of America and has repeatedly supported the attack of corrupt and counterrevolutionary elements on meetings of Iranian brothers and sisters on premises belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The German police have even refrained from following up complaints regarding illegal actions committed on German soil. Now seventy Iranian students are awaiting trial because of their support for the Islamic Republic.

German newspapers have gone all out in spreading rumors about Iran and Germany on behalf of Iranian counterrevolutionaries.

Unfortunately, the German government, especially its judiciary, lacks freedom of action and follows the policies dictated to it by the "White House," politicians.

The protest meetings and marches that take place almost everyday in Germany and other countries of Western Europe are in protest against such politics and the blind following of European governments of America. With the closing of its diplomatic offices in Germany and suspension of its political relations, the Islamic Republic of Iran has indicated that it faces these problems with resolve.

Today Iran has earned itself the position of a powerful nation in the Asian continent and now it should be more determined than before to review its relations with those countries that do not wish, or are not allowed, to accept the Islamic aspect and revolutionary stance of Iran.

EMIGRE PAPER DECLARES 'WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT ISLAM WITHOUT IRAN'

London E'DAM in Persian 29 May 82 p 4

[Text] Today, when a section of the southwestern territories of our mother land has been under military occupation and the control of the Iraqi army for a period of 18 months, the propaganda loudspeakers of the internal occupying regime give news of the liberation of Khoramshahr by the brave and zealous Iranian army.

The war between Iran and Iraq, contrary to the often repeated statements of the current usurping regime of Iran that it is a divine blessing and gift from God, is perceived by true native, full-blooded and patriotic Iranians to be an irreparable calamity, a disaster, and a destructive historical tempest. This war imposed from above has been the result of the desire for power and wish to rule on the part of the reactionary fanatics ruling over Iran. It has been a purposeless and exhausting war. For either side, even victory will bring only disgraceful defeat. The only result accruing to either side, and especially to us Iranians, will be the loss of all economic and military advances of the past years of activity in development and improvement in living conditions.

Come, without prejudice, without considering the facts despicable or insignificant, let us review the realities and the positive and negative aspects of the past and the present of our country. In spite of all criticism voiced against it and in spite of all of its inadequacies in all areas, was not the past monarchical regime of Iran influential in respect to the performance of its role in keeping peace, tranquillity and the security of the Middle East region? If the Shah, with all of his mistakes and the high walls which he built up between himself and the people, had still been on the throne upholding the power of Iran, would such a war and such a calamity have descended upon Iran and Iranians? Today, after a section of the territory of our nation has been under the military occupation of the enemy for a period of 18 months and now that we have suffered the loss of thousands upon thousands of killed, wounded, and disabled, we have regained part of it and upon its ruins set up tents. Why are we boasting and why are we celebrating? Are the celebration and joy for destruction? Are they for the ruins? Or are the celebration and joy for the increasing width and length of cemeteries? For which of these? This is the question which is placed before the so-called unofficial statesman of the Republic, the disaster-creating Khomeyni. You whose noisy but meaningless

horns and canons of propaganda deafen ears and torment spirits, after more than three years of treacherous government over our holy land of Iran, what souvenirs have you brought into existence for the deprived and tortured Iranian masses, in other words those same disadvantaged whom you mention so often? What economic, cultural, social, military or political victories have you presented to this people? Isn't it time, you owls and tough hyenas, you who have built your privileged palaces on the ruins of Iran and the cemeteries of its youth, that you try yourselves in the privacy of your hearts and unreliable consciences and admit that you have destroyed and annihilated even that Islam whose bread you are today eating and with whose alms you entice the illiterate and religion-stupified masses into following you? And now for the sake of a fistful of thorns and twigs which you have taken from the enemy camp and returned to our country, you have brought out the saz and kettledrum and started up the dancing. If you foreigner-lovers and notorious traitors hadn't shattered Iran's brave and valiant army into a cowardly one and if you hadn't handed over its top leaders and commanders to the executioners' fire, would Iraq or any other foreign power have been permitted to subject a section of the territories of our nation to military occupation for a long period of time? Isn't this army, behind whose fortifications you and the other criminals ruling over Iran today seek protection and whom you refer to as the army of Islam, that very same despised army and that very same zealous and brave guardian of Iran's borders whom you and your murderers in the not too distant past threw out into the streets and proclaimed about them, "The nation has never seen such a cowardly army"? Aren't you the ones who opened up Iran's valuable weapons arsenal to any and all Palestinian and Afghan terrorists and who aimed Iran's own weapons at the chests of the nation's brave soldiers and zealous youth?

So we have reached the conclusion that it was not the valiant Iranian army who wore insignias of shame and incompetence on their chests and hats. Rather it was you traitorous and cowardly dissolute clergy who worked against army, nation and Iran. With the help of mercenary Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian and Afghan refugee terrorists, you have handled our developed and free nation in such a way that today, in front of our eyes, it has been laid to waste and is open to aggression and plunder. Now that you have transformed this happy nation and center of work and activity into a place of mourning and desolation, you have begun reciting epic verses and dancing. But true and full-flooded Iranians are not filled with joy at the recapture of a handful of ruins called cities and villages from the war with the enemy. They see for themselves year upon year of mourning and sorrow for their dear ones and the ruins of the nation. Therefore, you destroyers of Iran, be aware that we Iranians have not and will not exchange one handful of dirt from our country for thousands upon thousands of chapters and verses of your commentaries on the Koran and your pamphlets and descriptions of the affairs of the ayatollahs and hojjat ol-Eslams. We will never accept Islam without Iran. We believe first in Iran and then Islam as the official religion, but we do not accept that Islam in which Khomeyni believes. If we don't have a country, of what use can Islam be to us? Khomeyni should realize that millions upon millions of lines by him cannot be exchanged for a piece of bread anywhere on earth. The Iranian passage permit is its Iranian identity card and not the Koran and the Naj ol-Balagheh. Our final word is that Islam without Iran is unacceptable. We are prepared to sacrifice our lives in the army of unbelievers in order to salvage our country from the yoke of captivity of foreigners.

In the hope of liberating our ancestral land.

ISRAEL'S SUCCESSES SAID TO BE 'ENDANGERING PALESTINE'S FUTURE'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Lebanon is burning, and each moment epics are being created in Beirut's bloody, mournful sky. Beirut is now more oppressed than Hovizeh, and is writing the history of the Zionists' crimes and the treachery of "the traitors to Palestinian hopes" in the blood of the deprived and oppressed.

The criminal Zionists continue their killing, burning and aggressing, and the shameless, reactionary rulers who are the keepers of the two holy cities still continue their lethal silence.

The criminals governing Mecca and Madinah, and the murderers of the Palestinian people, like King Hossein and the regime ruling Egypt, are weeping over the destruction of the corrupt "King Khalid," and proclaim public mourning. However, they see the martyrdom of 10,000 innocent Lebanese civilians and they still remain silent. The homelessness of 600,000 "Arab people" does not depress them and the wounding of tens of thousands is nothing to these criminals.

Beirut is drenched in fire and blood, and the ambassador of the Zionist regime in Washington frankly says: "Saudi Arabia and Jordan are happy to the bottom of their hearts that the Palestinian centers in Lebanon are being crushed." Who does not know that this criminal Zionist is speaking the truth, since none of these criminals is closer to the keepers of Mecca and Madinah and King Hossein [than the Zionists].

Step by step, Lebanon's soil is being colored by the innocent blood of Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian martyrs, while that one is saying: "King Khalid is a martyr from among the Palestinian strugglers."

The Palestinian movement is about to be annihilated, but we cannot hear the voice of even one of the reactionary Arab rulers who gained their existences, thrones and crowns at the price of Palestinian blood, and continued their shameful governments by a lying defense of Palestine's hopes.

God's truth, Beirut and Lebanon are more oppressed than Hovizeh, Khorramshahr, and Khuzestan. If Bani-Sadr truly betrayed Hovizeh, he has been duly punished, even if he did not die nor was captured by the long arm of the law.

The people's fiery anger has wiped his name out forever. However, to whom can humanity complain that the traitors to Palestine's hopes and those whose cooperation helped tyrant Israel attack Lebanon are considered martyrs of the Palestinian revolution?

Yes, Lebanon is about to be lost. Palestinian resistance is about to be annihilated. Lebanon's deprived Shiites are being massacred, and all the innocent humans of this small land are wallowing in blood from the hatred and rage of the criminal Zionists with their cluster bombs. In the other direction, the leaders of the Arab world gather in Riyadh on the pretext of Khalid's death in order to plan this plot.

And if Muslims die out of this sadness and woe, it is not their fault.

Tyrant Israel is getting closer and closer to its goals in Lebanon. RADIO ISRAEL frankly states: "It is hoped that Elias Sarkis will use the weakening of the Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian forces to form a strong government in Beirut."

We have said before that one of Israel's goals is the formation of an affiliated, and in RADIO ISRAEL's words, a "strong!" government. Israel's goal in bringing this government to power is to use it to put pressure on Palestinian guerrillas in order to expel them from Lebanon or persuade them to interrupt their operations against the Zionist enemy. Expressed more correctly, Israel intends by means of this government to extinguish the blazing hearth of Southern Lebanon forever, meaning taking the sole remaining front (other than Syria's) away from the Palestinians.

Phillipe Habib, the White House's Middle Eastern political fox and Reagan's special emissary to the region, presented a five-point plan towards Israel's goal on his third trip to Lebanon during the missile crisis. Now it seems that Israel has put that plan into effect by its barbaric assault on Lebanon. It is interesting to know that Israeli authorities have also announced: "We have achieved our goals in our military operations, and now the time has come to convert these military achievements into political achievements." Among the prominent points of the five-point plan were the removal of the Syrian missiles deployed in the Beqa' Valley, the deterrent force leaving Lebanon, and the formation of a strong government in Lebanon. Now we see that Israel wants the very same things. Habib had requested a demilitarized zone between Lebanon and Israel, extending from the Litani River to the borders of occupied Palestine. Now RADIO ISRAEL, quoting a senior Israeli officer, frankly says that Sa'ad Haddad's Free Lebanon region will expand up to the Zahrani River. This means that not only will Israel's borders extend up to the Litani River, but rather Israel will bring the region from the Litani River to the Zahrani River under its control to give a more secure feeling to the forces of rebel, mercenary Major Haddad. In a continuation of this plot, General Haig, a former commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam, and the current U.S. secretary of state, confident in the Zionists' crime, says: As soon as the strengthening of Lebanon's ceasefire becomes clear, the United States will strive towards the exit of all foreign elements from this country." Haig, in continuation, said: The United States government in the

first place is pursuing an end to the bloodshed, and afterwards a long-term solution to "revive Lebanese sovereignty."

In any case it appears that Israel is nearing its goals, and this is a very great danger to Palestine's future.

Israel will certainly seek out Syria after suppressing the Palestinians. If Syria does not stand up against Israel today, tomorrow the Zionist regime will speak even more bullishly to Syria. Fahd, obeying the policy of the United States and Israel, will persuade Syria, the only remaining member confronting the Zionist enemy, to either join Camp David or accept the eight-point plan of the "Saudi King," and thus forever close the file of the struggle against the Zionists.

Therefore, if the Israeli attack succeeds, and converts its military achievements into "political achievements," everything will come to an end in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon.

Firstly: A strong, rightist government affiliated with the United States and Israel will come to power.

Secondly: The Palestinian resistance will lose its sole base and front in the struggle, and then the "autonomy process" for the occupied territories will continue according to Camp David.

Thirdly: Syria will be expelled from Lebanon, and tomorrow, as an effect of Israeli, Saudi Arabian and U.S. pressures, it will either join Camp David, or caught in Fahd's embrace, officially recognize the existence of the Zionist regime.

Fourthly: The movement of Lebanese Shiites and other combative forces in that country which are unitedly fighting with the Palestinians against the Zionist enemy will be endangered with extinction. Then Israel will easily annex the south of Lebanon between the Litani River and its northern border.

Fifthly: Finally, Prince Fahd, the undisputed sultan of the Arab world, will place the hands of the Palestinian leaders in Begin's hands. Then, from the U.S. point of view, the Middle East will have put this dangerous stage behind it.

It is obvious that parallel with these developments, the United States will disarm the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue.

Now we say that despite the complete blockade of Beirut, as the Western news-services express it, the joint Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian forces must continue their heroic resistance. The Israeli forces will certainly never be able to bring Beirut under their occupation. Beirut can and must be the slaughterhouse of the Zionist enemy's soldiers. According to completely reliable information, the basic reason for the several ceasefires Israel has announced is its defeat in ground battles. The annihilation of General Adam and the rumor of the wounding of the Zionist army chief of staff and

indicators of the weakness and lowness of the Zionist enemy. Israel's ground forces have suffered extremely high casualties, and it is only the enemy's air force which is actively working. However, the Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian warriors must adopt the "combat method" of Islam's warriors as their model. No matter how much the enemy pounds the city from the air and sea, it is compelled to put its footsoldiers into the battle to occupy the city. It is here that the Palestinian and Lebanese fedayin can corner the despicable foe. We have said and written before that Palestine has the miraculous epic as the backing for its heroic struggles.

Any kind of ceasefire or peace agreement now between the two sides is treachery to Palestine's hopes. We are not sitting on the sidelines and talking, we are "talking action." Our forces are present in Lebanon, and we will send whatever force is necessary.

Palestine must not lay down its weapons. Anyone who lays his weapon down vis-a-vis Israel has committed treason, treason to Palestine's hopes, treason to Islam.

9597

CSO: 4640/362

IRAN, LIBYA TO FORM A UNITED ARMY AGAINST ISRAEL

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] The high-ranking political-economic Libyan delegation led by Major Jallud, prominent member of the Libyan Islamic Revolution Command Council, which had journeyed to Tehran, left Tehran yesterday. The delegation met with our country's authorities, visited various industries, met with Ayatollah Al-ozama Montazeri, visited the shrine of Her Eminence Ma'sumeh, held important discussions, and signed politico-economic, military, cultural and final protocols. They were accompanied to the airport by Engineer Musavi, the prime minister, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'adikhah, minister of Islamic guidance, Colonel Rahimi, successor to the minister of defense, Dr Nurbakhsh, chief of Bank-e Markazi, and several other authorities, and given an official send-off. Yesterday morning Maj Ahmad 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, prominent member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, began his fifth and final round of official talks with Mir Hosseyn Musavi, the prime minister, in the Prime Minister's Office. Present at the session were Colonel Rahimi, successor to the minister of defense, Sheykholeslam, ministry of foreign affairs political deputy, and several Libyan authorities. Matters of interest to the two countries, particularly the strengthening of common positions, were discussed. According to the same report, this session was followed by another, attended by Engineer Musavi, prime minister, Engineer Gharazi, minister of petroleum, Dr Nurbaksh, chief of Bank-e Markazi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'adikhah, minister of Islamic guidance, several other of our country's authorities, and the Libyan delegation. Political, economic, military and cultural protocols were signed. The political protocol was signed by Engineer Musavi, prime minister, and Major Jallud; the economic protocol by Aqazadeh, minister of state for executive affairs, and his Libyan counterparts; the cultural protocol by Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'adikhah, minister of Islamic guidance, and the Libyan information minister; and the military protocol by Colonel Rahimi, successor to the minister of defense, and a member of the Libyan Command Council. Afterwards, each Iranian authority bestowed a volume of the glorious word of God on his Libyan counterpart. Then the prime minister and Major Jallud gave explanations concerning the trip in an interview.

Concerning the visit of the Libyan delegation, the prime minister said: This trip took place at a very important time from the global point of view, at a time when we are facing the Zionist's aggression in southern Lebanon, and the counterrevolution's plots and intrigues in the region, including the

connection between the attack on southern Lebanon and Iraq's attack on the southern part of our country. Our nation understood very well the ceasefire that Saddam was pursuing. He said: This trip incorporates a symbolic aspect and useful results. The trip's symbolic aspect, the memoranda of understanding, and Syria's closeness to Iran puts an end to the myth of the war between the Persians and the Arabs. From another angle, we wanted to bring the debates we have had with our Libyan brothers to a tangible result in the economic, military, cultural and other dimensions by means of continuous talks with cabinet members. The memoranda of understanding are very effective steps in expanding our ties with another Muslim country, and through them the Islamic republic's policy can permeate Islamic countries. Concerning the delegation's presence in Iran, and the Zionists' military occupation of southern Lebanon, the prime minister said: Our position is one of opposition to Israel. We have gone one step beyond this political position-taking, and are thinking about forming an army composed of Libyan and Iranian brothers. This issue will be raised with Syria, and if there is agreement, we will be present in southern Lebanon in an active form. Although our forces are on the scene, this memorandum of understanding has added a new dimension which we hope we can achieve. He said: This trip possesses special significance. We witnessed the violent assaults of regional reactionaries on our own country as they tried to pressure the small Persian Gulf countries. However, the above countries' plots were neutralized and nothing will come of them.

'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, after praising the Islamic revolution and its great leader, imam Khomeyni, and the Muslim Iranian people, gave a speech, and said: The United States, the shah, and the West are planning a plot against Islam and Islamic civilization. However, upon the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran led by His Eminence imam Khomeyni, which was a victory over the shah and a victory of Islamic civilization over Western and Eastern civilization, they could not make a success of their plots. This revolution gained power due to its Islamic nature. In another portion of his speech, he pointed to the fact that at the present time the Muslim revolutionary forces and the followers of the imam's line have been victorious in Iran, and said: The presence of individuals likes brothers Khamenehi, Musavi and Rafsanjani and other revolutionary brothers in these positions bespeaks this victory. In another part of his speech, Jallud stated: In this visit we were able to establish a unity and solidarity towards starting the holy jihad to free Jerusalem and Palestine. He also termed the taking of steps towards employing all the two countries' material and spiritual resources for the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine as another one of the trip's results. Pointing to the Zionists' attack on the Islamic world, the U.S.-Zionist treaty, and Arab reactionism, 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud stated: We must summon the world's billion Muslim people to rise up against the Idols and the arrogant ones so that this attack can be prevented. We are certain that we will be victorious, and that God will humble them. At the end of his speech, he said: We are now standing at the side of the Iranian Islamic revolution in the tyrannical war which the reactionaries, fascists and the United States have unleashed against it.

'TARGETS OF ZIONIST REGIME' IN LEBANON ELABORATED

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 10 Jun 82 pp 20, 19

[Text] At the outset of the sixth journey of Phillip Habib, the fox of American imperialism's Middle East policy, Zionism again began its fierce attack against Southern Lebanon on a vain pretense (just as in the past).

Today is the sixth consecutive day of Israel's pounding of Lebanon by land, air, and sea. It appears that this time it intends to continue its savage invasion until the complete destruction of the combative Palestinian and Lebanese forces is achieved, the Arab peacekeeping forces are ejected, and Southern Lebanon is added to its occupied territories.

For years Israel has intended and intends to incorporate Southern Lebanon into the lands which it has tyrannically occupied. Once in 1978 it even extended its borders to the Litani River in Southern Lebanon with a quick invasion. In addition to the greedy eyes that Israel has for Southern Lebanon as a sensitive and strategic point, it is exerting pressure to eject the Arab and Palestinian peacekeeping forces and also to batter the movement of the deprived (Amal). These pressures are being brought to bear in carefully timed phases and with military mobilization to Southern Lebanon on various pretexts and the bombarding of Palestinian refugee camps and Shi'ite homes. This time also, on the pretext of the assassination of a Zionist criminal in England, Israeli forces have begun their invasion from all sides. According to the latest reports received the streetfighting in Sur and Saida between Zionist forces and Palestinian, Shi'ite, and other combative defenders continues. According to other reports Zionist forces have come to within 20 kilometers of Beirut. What is worthy of reflection in all this is the deafening silence coming from reactionary Arab quarters in the face of the Lebanon problem. What have their highnesses kings Khaled, Hassan, and Hussein, who have rent their breasts so much on account of the chimerical danger of Iran, done to confront the countless Israeli attacks on Lebanon? Is it not a joke that while Zionist forces are in the process of occupying the whole of Lebanon the regimes of the Saudi family and Husni Mubarak are asking the great powers to exercise "their responsibility!!" to bring an end to the extensive Israeli military attacks on Lebanon? What has the disgraced Egyptian regime, which put all those war machines, manpower, and pilots at the disposal of the collapsing Iraqi regime, and has spread the alarm of the danger of Iran!! for "Arabs", done for the Arabs of Lebanon, and what is it doing? Why have the corrupt Arab governments, who have rent their breasts so much over the defense of the pan-Arab territories, fallen silent?

Why, when Syria is the only country to feel the vanguard of the Israeli scourge on its body, does the Kuwait Majlis vote to cancel that country's aid to Syria, and why does the disgraced Saudi family's regime, because of its support for Iran in the imposed war, place Syria under financial and political pressure to remove its forces from Lebanon?

Assuredly, even if Israeli forces absorb all of Lebanon into their occupied lands, the shameful Saudi and Husni Mubarak regimes won't give a hoot and will continue to rave on about the chimerical danger of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because they desire the existence and aggression of Zionism with their hearts and souls. Basically it is the pretext of the existence of the Zionist regime which has kept them in power, and they will answer any kind of civil rights or liberation movement with lead bullets.

Palestinian aspirations are now the scapegoat for the perpetuation of sovereignties which are themselves the primary obstacle to the liberation of Jerusalem and the annihilation of usurper Israel.

Is it not a joke that the Husni Mubarak government should ask Israel to take its forces out of Lebanon in a "note"? Have the Arab governments really failed to perceive the aggressive essence of the Zionist regime? Don't they know that usurper Zionism wants everything from the Nile to the Euphrates?

Truly, in the face of these dreadful crimes, if every Muslim demands their removal it is no crime. And by God the massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims is more painful than the massacre of Hovizeh, because at least our combatants have the capability and power to give stupid Saddam a hard smack in the mouth, but the cries of oppression from Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims is lost in the thundering of Israeli cannons and the drunken roaring at the festivities of the reactionary Arab governments, and the so-called supportive Arab governments continue their shameful and deafening silence.

Concerning the extensive and omnidirectional Israeli invasion of Lebanon it appears that there is no need for additional analysis and clarification, but in order to recall issues previously discussed, we repeat that Israel's goals in its recent attack are:

- 1--The complete annihilation of Palestinian forces on Lebanese soil in order to eliminate the last base of guerrilla operations.
- 2--To pressure Syria to accept the Camp David accords with Israel and to eject the Arab peacekeeping forces from Lebanon and especially the SAM missiles in the Baqa' valley.
- 3--To defeat the Shi'ites in the South, eject them from the residential areas, and to prepare for the official annexation of Southern Lebanon into occupied lands.
- 4--Making preparations for the sovereignty of the Lebanese army over that country, an army that is tightly controlled by the Phalangists, because Israel knows that as long as Lebanon is under Palestinian and Syrian influence Israel will not be satisfied.

And it is probable that another Israeli goal in its recent attack is to react to Iran's victories. Nor is it farfetched that America could be looking for a way to put Saddam or another regime in control of Iraq on the pretext of the Israeli threat, that would immediately announce that it is ready to withdraw all its forces from Iranian soil and to prepare for war with Israel. One must be alert to this American plot, and as brother Hashemi has said, we must have the same position as before concerning any government in Iraq that does not represent the people.

We now announce to the world that despite imperialist, reactionary, and Zionist plots against the Islamic Republic and revolution of Iran we are determined to defend against the invasions of usurper Israel's forces against Lebanon in order to teach the supporters of so-called pan-Arabism a lesson in dignity, honor, and courage. We hope that our Syrian brothers will accept our President, Majlis speaker and military officers' offer to send forces and confront usurper Israel face to face, which is the natural, human, and Islamic right of every Muslim. We say to the reactionary Arab governments, headed by the Saudi family and Husni Mubarak, if you are supporters of the Arab people then come into this sphere and this field. Lebanon is now a battleground against Zionism. If you are men, roll up your sleeves, though we know you are American agents and we do not hope for good from you. Progressive Arab governments must also know that if we do not stop the Zionist army today, which is in the vicinity of Beirut and is massacring the Muslim people of Lebanon and Palestine, it is unclear what will happen tomorrow. Today is a day of honor and dignity. Roll up your sleeves. Mobilize your resources, harmonize your forces and hurry to war with the usurper Zionist regime, for assuredly if Muslim nations are mobilized with weapons no matter how light, Israel will also be eliminated. In this liberation crusade we propose the use of our methods of combat against the Ba'th Zionist regime, which consist of: The victory of blood over the sword, or more properly speaking, the strategy of the combat of human forces in the face of cannons, tanks, and phantoms, though we believe that the weapons resources of Muslims are no less than those of usurper Israel.

9310

CSO: 4540/359

IRAQ'S WITHDRAWAL SAID TO BE EGYPT-ISRAEL-U.S.-APPROVED TACTICS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Jun 82 p 13

[Text] Dr. Kamal Kharazi, Supervisor of the War Propaganda Staff, spoke on the Islamic Republic of Iran's correct position on the imposed war, America, the occupying Jerusalem regime, Egypt, and Iraq's new plots to make people forget about Iraq's imposed war on Iran, and the plot to destroy Iran's rights as a result of the destruction and atrocities brought on by the war at a press conference held in the press room of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN NEWS AGENCY attended by domestic and foreign correspondents, and he answered questions from reporters concerning these things.

Dr Kharazi undertook to explain the enemy's new propaganda plots at this conference and said: "After the liberation of Khorramshahr we were faced with a new tactic in the measures taken by America, Egypt, and the occupying Jerusalem regime for Iraq's benefit in order to diminish the daily increasing influence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran."

"Of course the world press and media have been aware of these plots to some extent."

"There was the meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali and the occupying regime of Jerusalem's Prime Minister Begin in Tel Aviv, and also the matter of the NATO meeting solely for the purpose of taking a position against the Islamic Republic of Iran the consequence of which was the occupying regime of Jerusalem's invasion of Southern Lebanon and the resultant obscurement of the imposed war and causing it to be forgotten, and finally the deliverance of Saddam from the dead end of defeat, in which the superpowers also had a share."

"The plot to convene the conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad was also part of this process, where Saddam proposed a peace with Iran and withdrew his forces so as to be able in any case to carry on until this conference convenes. By organizing this conference in Baghdad he regained the esteem and credibility he had lost and he would be able to renew his attacks and interference in Iran after renewing the strength and organization of his forces."

"Saddam's withdrawal is thus a tactical withdrawal which he carried out in collusion with Egypt, Israel, and America, because the enemy realized that after

liberation of Khorramshahr by the combatant Islamic forces the next objective would be an extensive and all-inclusive assault on the enemy's forces in the Western part of the country to cleanse that Islamic nation of them. Saddam, who previously experienced bitter and painful consequences from the courageous assaults of the Islamic forces, decided to withdraw before taking heavy casualties in the West. He thought he would avert certain defeat by announcing a ceasefire and declaring a desire for peace."

"Saddam's positions have gone through many changes in the course of the imposed war."

"On 14 March 1981 he said: 'Iraq has no interest in the preservation of Iranian unity. It seeks to collaborate with Iranian dissidents to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran.' On 10 April 1982 he said that Iraq's intention was to divide this country into five little Irans with the help of Iran's opposition and dissident elements."

Kamal Kharazi continued with these explanations:

"While at the present time he says he has had no claims on Iranian territory and that he seeks peace, it is interesting that at the same time he is bombing the cities of Ilam and Abadan and killing these cities' innocent and defenseless people."

"We well know that there is no truth in what Saddam says and that so far as it is within his power he will continue his invasions and aggressions against Iran."

Dr. Kharazi added: "How can we accept Saddam's claims of withdrawal and his peace proposals when our cities are under fire from his mercenary forces?"

The Supervisor of the War Propaganda Staff showed photos of the city of Qasr-e Shirin before and after its demolition by Saddam's mercenaries, and said to the reporters: "How can we overlook all this damage? More than 90 percent of Qasr-e Shirin has been destroyed. How can we not fight until we force Iraq and its supporters to pay reparations? Qasr-e Shirin is still not ours when such destruction has been brought upon it and Iraq can say nothing more about this destruction."

Iraqi aliens now living in Iran must return to their country. We have 42,000 Iraqi prisoners living in Iran under the shelter of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and they will be here until Saddam is overthrown and the war ends. Then this force will be used to liberate Jerusalem."

Dr Kharazi said: "Who can guarantee that Saddam's infidel regime, a regime that bombs Ilam while Israel is attacking Southern Lebanon and killing defenseless people, will not attack us again after the war ends and he renews his forces?"

At the conclusion of this conference the Supervisor of the War Propaganda Staff stressed that only our combatants have the ability to regain Iran's true rights.

REAGAN DESCRIBED AS ASSASSIN OF THOUSANDS OF PALESTINIANS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA)- At least 10 Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in a mine explosion in the Tyre region on Saturday, the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, reported.

It said that a Palestinian special commando group had mined the said region and one of the devices exploded when a personnel carrier drove over it on Saturday morning.

The Zionist Army confessed that during the 24 hours ending on Saturday, in three offensives it had suffered the death and injury of 21 of its men, seven of whom were in critical condition.

According to the UAE news agency in a 30 minute attack, a Zionist vehicle was smashed, two soldiers were killed and 12 others wounded. Two commandos were also killed in this same clash, the report added.

In another offensive, the report continued, a Zionist patrol was killed in Tyre while another three were injured in a separate attack in Behamdun.

Meanwhile, the Arab People's Congress Saturday called on Iran and the members of the Steadfastness Front- Algeria, Libya, South Yemen,

Syria and the PLO- to end the Zionist aggression against Lebanon by dispatching their forces there, the Libyan news agency, JANA, said.

in a statement issued at the end of a three-day meeting of the Arab People's Congress, all Arab states were urged to discontinue oil sales to the United States and withdraw their assets from U.S. banks.

It was also decided to establish a national popular committee, comprised of representatives of the Lebanese patriots, the PLO, Syria, and Libya.

The committee would be responsible for the supervision and organization of military training camps in Algeria, Libya and South Yemen and would collect monies from the Arab countries to meet the war expenditures of the Arab people.

In another development, the PLO Saturday presented a signed document to the U.S. and French governments outlining the views of this movement for a peaceful solution vis-a-vis the one-month old Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the PLO's future attitude towards Lebanon, the

Kuwaiti news agency, KUNA, reported.

The document has been submitted to the U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib and to Francis Godman, director general of the French Foreign Ministry through Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

Elsewhere, the Palestinian ambassador to Pakistan, Abdur Rahman, said Saturday that Palestinians, either those in Beirut or those who lived in other parts of the world, believed that the Zionist aggression against Lebanon was an international conspiracy instigated by reactionary Arab states in order to destroy the most important liberation movement in the world.

Speaking in a gathering of reporters, the PLO ambassador said that the U.S., through its Sixth Fleet, had resupplied the Zionist forces with modern weaponry, last week.

Commenting on the recent statements by the Zionist defense minister to the effect that the U.S. had been aware of the aggression, the PLO en-

voy stressed that Reagan was the No. 1 international terrorist and the assassin of tens of thousands of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims.

He noted that this event will be a turning point in the history of Islam and Muslims and that the Palestinian nation will continue its struggles until the achievement of final victory.

Meanwhile, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania harshly denounced the recent Zionist attack on South Lebanon and called for an immediate withdrawal of the aggressor forces from there. While pledging solidarity with the PLO, President Ceausescu reiterated his support for the establishment of an independent Palestine.

According to WAFA, since the recent invasion, the Zionist press has printed 374 messages of condolences concerning military personnel killed in the war, including the names of 86 officers, 5 colonels and 15 majors.

IRANIAN ENVOY BLAMES U.S. FOR BEIRUT KIDNAPPINGS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

BEIRUT (IRNA) — The Iranian Ambassador to Beirut, Hujjat ul-Eslam Fakhr Ruhani, said that the reason behind the kidnapping of the Iranian diplomats in Beirut by the Phalangists, was the firm stance of the Islamic Republic government of Iran against the United States and Zionism.

The Hujjat ul-Eslam who was speaking in a press conference Saturday further added that the kidnapping of the Iranian diplomats by the Phalangists further revealed the nature of their leader. Bashir Gemayel, to the people of Lebanon.

Gemayel has been earmarked as the future president of Lebanon by the United States so that he would implement U.S. plots, the Iranian Ambassador added.

The first secretary of the Embassy and other staff were kidnapped by the Phalangists last Sunday while they were on their way to Beirut from Damascus. Following this measure the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic protested to the Lebanese

government.

Hujjat ul-Eslam Ruhani said that so far all efforts of the embassy and the Iranian government to obtain the release of the diplomats or getting information on their whereabouts have led to no results. He called on the conscientious people of the world to put pressure on the Phalangists to release the Iranian diplomats.

Commenting on the pressure being exerted on Palestinians to quit Lebanon, the Iranian Ambassador said that the Zionist regime was planning to create discord among various factions who are fighting against the Zionist regime in Lebanon including the Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese by expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon.

"The objective of the Zionist regime," he added "is to weaken the Muslims and those freedom-loving Christians who are trying to prevent the Phalangists from seizing power". He also stressed that the expulsion of Palestinians from Lebanon would be a terrible crime, worse than the

initial Zionist occupation of Lebanon.

As for the reaction of the Arab countries towards the invasion of Lebanon by the Zionist regime, he criticized King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and said that Fahd's American-style reaction was a cause for shame and humiliation.

Continuing on the same subject he said that King Fahd in his discussions with the American President about the occupation of Lebanon by the Zionist regime has only remarked on the starvation of the people there and the siege of the western part of Beirut.

As for the stand of the Soviet Union, the Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon said that the Soviet indifference towards the Palestinians has created misgivings among Soviet allies.

When asked about the probability of a push by the Iranian forces into Iraq, he said "for achieving our righteous demands and in order to provide assistance to our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers as well as to free Qods, we have no option but to enter Iraq."

PAPER SAYS PALESTINE COULD BE 'LIBERATED' ONLY BY 'SACRED JIHAD'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 13 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. This time again, "the enemy will cause the blessings of God's desires." The Zionists, while committing dreadful crimes in Southern Lebanon, have dug their own graves. Why shouldn't Southern Lebanon be the grave of Zionism? Now everything is prepared to annihilate Israel, but who will liberate Palestine? Israel, in regard to its decayed slogan, "Thou Israel, your boundaries will extend from the Euphrates river to the Nile," and considering its fear of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and also its fear of the Palestinian people and the Lebanese Muslims, especially in the south of that country, started its savage invasion in order to achieve five goals:

- 1 - To occupy a portion of Lebanon in order to achieve its illusion (Euphrates and Nile) and to satisfy its feelings of expansionism.
- 2 - To crush the alert Muslim forces inside Israel and also the forces outside of its territory, in Southern Lebanon who have always caused inconveniences for the Zionists.
- 3 - To convert the rest of Lebanon into a Christian country, as Israel's allies (the rebellious Major Saad Haddad might play an important role in this regard).
- 4 - To give an excuse to Saddam for going to war with Israel and thus pulling troops from eastern Iran inside of the Iraqi border, in order to prevent casualties, a bigger defeat and finally the definite fall of its regime.
- 5 - To compensate for the defeat of U.S. policy in the region, a result of the increased power of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and creating more political balance in the Middle East.

Certainly, these are part of the intentions of the Zionists in their savage invasion of Southern Lebanon. It is certain that basically these are all U.S. policies for the region, and Israel as one of the "two illegitimate American offspring," now is commissioned to implement this policy in order to save his father, brother and himself.

But has Israel been able to succeed in fulfilling these goals? Up to the present, Saddam has showed his hand in a foolish style, and by announcing a one-sided cease fire, dictated in advance, proved that this act has been one of the deals made with America and Israel, and also one of the aims of Israel's attacks on Southern Lebanon. On the other hand, one of the newspapers of occupied Palestine reported that Sharon, the defense minister of the Zionists, by advancing into Lebanese soil, is in the process of fulfilling its dream of "from The Euphrates to the Nile" and in this way, without any help from the others, the enemy has revealed a part of its true nature with its own tongue. But it is important that this savage invasion has had a few very useful results for the people of the region, and all the Islamic movements in the world, which again reflects the proverb "The enemy will be a blessing if God desires." The enemy has come a few steps closer to its grave with its own feet.

First of all, this savage invasion has sparked the prepared and inflammable munitions warehouses of the revolutionaries in the region, such as the revolutionary Muslims in Cairo who attacked the Zionist Embassy in Egypt and set it on fire.

Definitely, the fires of this revolutionary outburst will spread to the other countries very soon. Second, in addition to the region, the people of the world, Muslim or non-Muslim, discovered the inhuman and savage nature of the usurper Israeli Zionists more than ever and objected to it. In some European countries, there were demonstrations against the occupiers of the Jerusalem regime, and the nations of the world, in this manner, expressed their alienation from their ruling governments for protecting Zionism. The UN and international organizations like Amnesty International who were remaining silent in regard to all these crimes, started to interpolate them. Third, the dependent nature of the leaders of those group of countries in the region who were always talking about the ideals of Palestine, but were secretly cooperating with the Zionists, were revealed after this invasion. It is interesting that the same U.S. agents whom a few days before the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon were declaring Jihad against the Islamic Republic of Iran and condemning Iran and forging charges of secret Iran-Israeli relations, which was the plot of the CIA, but at the time when over 20,000 innocent people, children, old men and women were killed by Zionists in Southern Lebanon and a portion of Muslim lands were invaded by enemies of Islam, instead of practical action, the sought help from Reagan. Reagan, the same person whose secretary of defense announced two days ago that if Israel proves that it is defending itself, military aid will continue.

Thus all the nations in the region and all the Muslims in this way realized they should not wait for the other governments to liberate Palestine or expect any political resolutions or declarations in this regard. The savage invasion of Lebanon by the Zionists and their lack of respect for the most primary human principals and the dreadful silence of the dependent heads of the states of the region in finding an answer to who will liberate Palestine, has helped a lot and this is the biggest profit for the Muslims from this course. Now that all the Muslims have realized that only the free Muslim nations could liberate Palestine. These mobilized guards, soldiers, hezbollahi, people at the present are all over the Islamic world. Now they

must be mobilized from all over the world and dispatched to Southern Lebanon, Golan and any other place to fight Zionists. In the same way that Iran threw out Saddam's mercenaries, we have to combat the savage army of Jerusalem occupiers. This war will be a sacred Jihad, a Jihad which will mobilize all the Muslims to fight for one goal in order to attain one desire. Now the enemy itself has prepared the path for the unity of the Muslims and starting this sacred Jihad. In spite of all the savage actions of the Zionists in the past few days, the result has been nothing but public hatred and repulsion against them, and political defeat for America and the spreading fire of Muslim anger. It seems that God is determined to help Islam and exterminate Zionism. Therefore it is time to start the sacred Jihad. We suggest to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that they open offices inside and outside Iran for the registration of volunteers who would like to participate in this sacred Jihad against Zionism and take the first step in this respect.

9815

CSO: 4640/364

FORMATION OF 'QUDS CORPS, UNITED ISLAMIC FRONT' RECOMMENDED

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The convention of the representatives and leaders of one hundred of the world's liberation movements ended yesterday afternoon with the issuance of a ten-article resolution. Dr Mehdi and Maryam Behruzy, the representatives of the Islamic Majlis, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mehdi Hashemi, in charge of the Liberation Movement Unit of the Guard Corps of the Islamic Republic, were among the speakers of the last session of this convention. The text of the resolution is as follows:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Whereas the mercenary invaders of Israel, inspired by American imperialism, have invaded southern Lebanon and have killed thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians, and at a time when Russian imperialism has invaded the Islamic land of Afghanistan and massacred hundreds of thousands of the purest of Muslims, and at the time when the Islamic Republic of Iran was going to play its role in fighting imperialism and Zionism, the world oppressors whom by sending modern military equipment to Ba'thist Iraq, have started the imposed war against Iran, and have caused human casualties and extreme financial damages for the Islamic nation of Iran. At a time when the world Islamic movement is at the height of its clamour and blooming and challenging the world oppressors, and millions of the risen masses of the oppressed in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have driven the oppressor to extremities. We the signatories of the Tehran conference of Islamic Liberation Movements from throughout the world, on 8 June 1982, which lasted seven days, proclaim the following resolution:

1- The Islamic revolution of Iran has attained its victory on the basis of belief and faith in the prosperous school of Islam, and under the leadership of the great Muslim leader, the leader of the world's oppressed, his holiness Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, and the slogan "neither Eastern nor Western" will be confirmed by all, and we undertake the duty of protecting them as an Islamic and humane mission in the face of the plots of the world oppressors. We, along with the decisive confirmation of the Islamic revolution, and the imam's leadership, strive to direct the deprived nations of the world in line with the political thoughts of Islamic revolution, in order to protect them against the oppressors and to fulfill the sovereignty of Allah on earth, and the goals of the great and unique Koran and make the world of Allah practical.

2 - According to the announcement of the convention's guidance committee composed of the Ulama of Shiite and Sunni, we have studied all the prerequisites for holding the position of leadership from the point of view of the five Islamic sects; the nation's imam is qualified in all the requirements for the leadership, and there is no objection in the view of religious law in accepting imam Khomeyni as the leader of the followers of the Islamic sects.

3 - Palestine is the revelation place and the first Qebleh (direction to which Muslims turn in praying) of Muslims and is an Islamic land; its liberation is an Islamic mission. The mobilization of the millions of Muslim masses against Israel, this cancerous tumor and the illegitimate offspring of international imperialism, is a vital necessity for the world Islamic movement. We condemn the shameless and bloody Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, which is a preface for taking the preliminary steps for the eradication of the resistance of the Muslim people of Lebanon and Palestine and for permanent U.S. rule in the region. We vehemently demand from the Islamic republic the formation of 'Quds Corps' so that all the Islamic and human forces will be united in the region and with this unity, paint the road from Tehran to Jerusalem with our blood.

4 - We hereby condemn any agreements like Camp David, Fahd Plan, and ceasefires in the fight with Israel and Zionism and declare our support for a continuous war for liberation from the U.S. and Israel. We suggest that under the present circumstances, the strengthening of the resistance powers of the Muslim Lebanese and Palestinian fighters is a strategic must for the nations and the liberation movement's forces.

5 - In implementing the orders of the people's imam, and to confirm the proposals of Ayatollah Montazeri, and on the occasion of oppressors day, we decisively demand perseverance for the formation of a united Islamic front, consisting of the oppressed masses, and the Islamic liberation movements, inspired by the Islamic Republic of Iran as a strategy for the world Islamic movement to organize and fight against imperialists and Zionists as a humane Islamic event, opposed to the oppressors of the west and east.

6 - With faith in the constructive role of thoughts and leadership and the victory of the liberation movements, we favor a political doctrine for the expansion of the culture of the Islamic revolution and ask all Friday imams, the devout clergy, Islamic political personalities, writers, announcers, media personalities, and intellectuals of the oppressed nations of the world to extend the imam's guidance and to discuss it at their religious gatherings and public circles in order to strengthen the principal of religious thoughts for the unity of the Islamic drive, and transmit the worthy experiences of the victory of the Islamic revolution for the nations and liberation movements, for the mobilization of the millions of the world's oppressed against the world oppressors.

7 - We hereby declare our support for the legitimate drive of the deprived nations, and liberation movements of the world of Islam and praise the revolutionary struggles of the nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and

consider their financial and spiritual support as a sacred humane and Islamic duty.

8 - We condemn the world oppressor's plots in different manners such as separatism, racism and the exploitation of Shiite and Sunni differences which are contradictory to the best interests of Islam and benefit the enemies of the people of Islam and humanity. The necessity of solidarity and the mobilization of deprived nations and Muslims of different races and nationalities, of different Islamic levels, for a fight against international oppressors based on Islamic experiences.

9 - We, on the basis of unreconcilable differences between the relation of the deprived nations of the world oppressors, earnestly ask all the free born non-Islamic nations, free from religious, racial and national fanaticism, to join the single united front to fight against imperialism and strive to attain exalted human values, social justice, peace and freedom throughout the world in order to nullify the last plots of the west and east superpowers.

10 - We demand from the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the first Islamic base, to continue the formation of the oppressed united front with the following objectives:

A - Formation of a special news agency for the oppressed in order to fight against the media of imperialism dependent on the world oppressors.

B - Formation of special publications for the oppressed in order to mobilize millions of the unaware people of the world through political and revolutionary awareness.

C - Formation of special transmitting stations for the deprived in order that their oppressed voices can be heard by the whole world and to pursue the continuous fight against the propaganda policies of international imperialism.

D - Formation of an Islamic Aid Fund, especially for movements and deprived nations, so that with mutual cooperation in economic relations, the Islamic revolution will be arranged in agreement with Islamic values.

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CSO: 4640/365

MAJLIS DEPUTY URGES PALESTINIANS TO RECOGNIZE FRIENDS, FOES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) -- The first speaker of the open session of the Majlis yesterday morning was the deputy from Kuhdasht located in Lorestan province, Mohammad Reza Abbasi-Fard, who talked about the humiliating defeat of the Iraqi forces by the Iranian forces.

The defeat was so severe that the Iraqi forces preferred to flee and yet tried to portray this as a victory. Commenting on the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from certain parts of Iranian territory, he said that the complete withdrawal of the Iraqi forces would only fulfill one-fifth of the conditions put forward by the Iranian government.

Iran would take any necessary measure to gain its rights and thus the Iranian forces should not lay down their arms till the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, he concluded.

The next speaker of the session was the deputy from Ardebil, East Azarbaijan province, Bahaeddin Alamolhodai, who said there was effort to put aside a large number of specialists and or to exert such pressures on them so they themselves would step aside.

He added incompetent and unspecialized people could deal the worst blows to public confidence and the public wealth and could create such destruction and waste that even the enemy could not do through its bombings.

He further reiterated that the Islamic Republic favored specialization and experience accompanied with Islamic faith and ideology.

The deputy from Amol, Caspian area, Kazem Noruzi, was the next speaker of the session who, commenting on the 23 month-old imposed war, said that the increased resistance and bravery were the conse-

quences of the war and at the same time all the enemy had gained was humiliation and disgrace.

As for the Zionist aggression on Lebanon, he said that the silence of the Arab countries towards this savagery was shameful. While certain Arab leaders have provided the Iraqi leader with large financial aids under the pretext of supporting Arab nationalism, at the same time, the Palestinian masses are now under the worst attacks of the Zionist regime. "It was now the time for the Palestinians to distinguish between their friends and foes.

In another part of his speech the Amol deputy referred to the deportation of a number of Iranian students from the Federal Republic of Germany. He praised the Iranian foreign ministry in closing down its diplomatic offices in that country.

RAFSANJANI MEETS ARMENIAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) - The Armenian Gregorian Christian metropolitans of Tehran, Azarbaijan, Isfahan and southern Iran met and conferred with Hujjat ul-Eslam Rafsanjani the Majlis Speaker Tuesday afternoon.

Regarding the policy adopted by the Ministry of Education to teach religious studies in the Armenian Christian schools in the Persian language, one metropolitan declared that the Armenian Christians believed the ethical system of Islam was just and that they thus enjoyed more freedom and rights in the Islamic Republic.

Thanking the Christian clergy, Rafsanjani expressed his hope that sincere relations between Iranian Muslims and the Armenian Christian minority would expand, as Islam

emphasized Muslim friendship with religious minorities.

Recalling that Islamic history showed that in an Islamic environment, the Armenian Christians would be treated well, the Majlis Speaker expressed the hope that the religious minorities would feel more security in Iran than in other countries.

In another part of his speech, Rafsanjani said that it would be good for Armenian Christians to try to better understand and thus respect the sentiments of their Muslim compatriots and to maintain close and friendly contacts with them.

At the end the Majlis Speaker solemnly promised to follow up some issues facing Iran's Armenian Christians.

MUJAHIDEEN KHALQ MEMBERS, ACTIVISTS KILLED, HELD IN KHUZESTAN

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) — Some 150 members and activists of the counter-revolutionary group, the Mujahideen Khalq Organization (Munafiqeen), were arrested or killed in the Khuzestan province during an extensive operation recently carried out by the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of the province.

In an announcement released Tuesday night, the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee said that some 90 per cent of the MKO's organization had been destroyed in the province while discovering large amounts of weapons and munitions including RPG-7s, klashnikovs, colts grenades, T.N.T., among other destructive material. It added that some 52 teamhouses were discovered and some

"very important" internal documents were seized showing that the group had passed information to the Iraqi forces concerning Iranian troop positions, martyring Islamic combatants in the fronts and at the same time making efforts to extend their group in Khuzestan.

The announcement said that this operation led to the discovery and countering of a number of sabotage attempts by the group, including:

1 — Plan to assassinate the representative of Imam Khomeini and the Friday prayer leader of Ahvaz, Hojjatol-islam Jazaeri.

2 — Plan to assassinate the religious judge and the head of the Islamic Revolutionary courts of Khuzestan, Hojjatol-islam Araki.

3 — Plan to assassinate the governor general of the

province.

4 — Plan to simultaneously bomb several points in the city of Ahvaz.

5 — Plans to assassinate many Islamic Revolutionary Guardsmen, officials and Muslim people of Ahvaz, and more importantly, 6 — plan to assassinate some 40 pilots and personnel of the Air Force just before the beginning of the latest Bait Al-Moqaddas operation which led to the liberation of the city of Khorramshahr.

Two committeemen were martyred and three others were wounded in the operation, the announcement said and it added that it would release the names of the leading members of the group who were either killed or arrested during the operation, in future announcements.

DELEGATES VISITING UAE, QATAR ELABORATE ON NEGOTIATIONS

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Following the return of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shajuni and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, representatives of the Majlis who were members of the delegation, participated in a press conference and answered questions from reporters.

At the outset Mr Besharati Jahrami said in answer to our reporter's question on the goals of this trip: Following the brilliant and stirring victories which our brave dear ones attained on the battlefronts, the Imperialists began spreading evil propaganda in order to create a pessimistic atmosphere in the world and especially in the region based on the idea that Iran's victories would open the way for military maneuvers in the countries of the region. According to the Voice of America the army and revolutionary guards of Iran, intoxicated by the wine of victory, will stop at nothing! In order to thwart this poisoned atmosphere, Dr Velayati, the respected Foreign Minister of our country, suggested to us that we take a trip to the countries in the Persian Gulf region so that they could be assured that such things are not happening. With guidance and counsel from the Majlis Speaker, I went to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar along with Hojjat ol-Eslam Shajuni, representative of the people of Karaj. Unfortunately, the grandeur of our victory in the opening of Khorramshahr had not yet become clear and well analyzed from a military standpoint. Many believe that the opening of Khorramshahr has greater military significance than the fall of Barlev achieved by Egypt in 1973 and even than the battle of Al-Alamayn in North Africa during World War II and the battle of Marathon.

This gave rise to happiness in friendly countries, but some countries also thought that this victory would lead to our interfering in their internal affairs. Following brother Besharati's comments, Hojjat al-Eslam Shajuni said:

At first we went to Dubai for mutual understanding, and we also went to Qatar to meet with the Emir of Qatar. In meetings with Emir, the Minister of Information, and the Foreign Minister of Qatar, issues were raised pertaining to disturbances in the region, and American and Israeli fiendishness. Overall we were happy with these meetings, especially with some issues where they

took very good positions. When we discussed the Israeli threat, saying that Israel's thesis is that its boundaries extend from the Nile to the Euphrates, the Emir of Qatar said that this was an old story and that now that we are wealthy Israel wants all of us. We said that this is a real threat and the Emir understood well and affirmed it but he expected Iran to contact them directly. Our meetings with the Emir, which were also attended by the Crown Prince, were very interesting. We could see interest in their faces towards the Imam and the revolution. They expect that we will expand our relations with them and we also hope to remove the only obstacle in their path, which is Saddam, so that they can soon turn more than they do now towards the Islamic Republic of Iran, because we are their friends. We also had a good meeting with Iranians at the Garashi Hoseyniyeh where I spoke at length. At the Jahrami Hoseyniyeh our brother Mr Besharati spoke at length. The Iranians are very interested in the revolution and give most of their income to Iran for reconstruction. They give a lot of aid to the battlefronts. They have stood in long lines to give blood to Lebanon. There was only one group from Iranian customs which does not cooperate with them and they are sometimes heckled by uncommitted individuals. We hope this problem will be overcome. We met with some of the Shaykhs in Sharjeh and Fujairah. We noticed that they said what we were going to say before we spoke. One of the Shaykhs even said: It was our responsibility to put the teachings of the Koran into practice, because Saddam was a rebel and it was our duty to put him in his place, but we perpetrated this great sin and failed to intervene. We didn't help Saddam anymore and henceforth we won't help him. Admission of this sin is a virtue in itself. He even said: In the Mohammad, Messenger of God invasion I wished I had a microphone to cry out loudly 'Mohammad, Messenger of God' so as to make Iran's warriors know that I was with them too. And he said: I have a fervent interest in watching Iran's Arabic news program on television and I am interested in the Imam. Also during the time of the Shah when the Imam was in Paris I spoke with some of the Shaykhs of the Gulf. Some of them said that 99 percent of the Iranian army was with the Shah. I said that 99 percent was with the people of Iran and Ayatollah Khomeyni.

They said that if the Iranian media would stop ignoring the Shaykhdoms they would come to Iran. Some of these countries said what can we do, we are subject to Saddam's control and we hope this pressure can be removed. We also said to them to tell the Conference of Gulf Leaders that we have no desire for their territory because we are wealthy and self-sufficient from every standpoint. They admitted that in relations with Israel, Iran acted while they chanted slogans. Some of the Shaykhs told us to make the Bandar 'Abbas antenna stronger so they and their people could get Iran's Arabic programs. All the Shaykhs were interested in seeing these trips continue.

Following up on Shajuni's remarks Mr Besharati then said: The United Arab Emirates and Qatar understand well that we are a very powerful country capable of preserving the security of the Gulf by ourselves, and that we have no need of the presence of the superpowers. What the countries of the region fear is not the Islamic Republic of Iran but Saddam. They implicitly expressed this idea some time ago. Kuwait knows well that its number one enemy is Saddam. In 1968 Saddam occupied Bubiyan Island at the mouth of the Gulf and annexed about 400 kilometers of Kuwait's oil-rich land into its own territory.

Saddam has created an atmosphere of terror and fear in the gulf area countries and Saudi Arabia also supports this.

Continuing his remarks he said: We have had cultural and religious ties with countries in the Persian Gulf area for a long time. Why should they be hostile towards us? We are not their enemies. I take this opportunity to express thanks for the generosity and material and spiritual help of the Iranians living in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Following up on Mr Besharati's remarks Mr Shajuni said: One of the Shaykhs said: I defend Iran because its positions are right. The whole world talks about materialism and oil, while Iran talks about faith and God. When I hear the combatants say 'God is Great' my hair stands on end. He said: When I heard about the victories at Susa and Dezful I considered that the best occasion for a personal celebration. Mr Shajuni then referred to the effects of Iran's Arabic television programs on the area and said: Once when we were talking with one of the Shaykhs he suddenly stopped the interview. When we asked why, he said: The Iranian Television Arabic program has begun and I want to watch it. Even in some places where these programs are somewhat hard to pick up some of the the Shaykhs have spent 600,000 dirhams to buy antennas in order to be able to view these programs. The people of that area even listen to Iran's Persian programs. He added: I protest to those officials and non-officials who put forward issues which are not in the interest of Muslims. I hope that in the future things will not be said that cause disturbances and work to the advantage of America and Israel.

9310

CSO: 4640/374

IRAN

PROSECUTOR-GENERAL STRESSES 'IZLAMIZATION OF JUSTICE'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] In our opinion, the Islamic countries are able to stand up against the United States as well as Israel.

Shahr-e Kord, ETTELA'AT correspondent:

Hojjatoleslam Rabbani-Amlashi, the prosecutor general, who had traveled some time ago to the Province of Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari in order to visit the Islamic revolution courts and the Justice Department in that Province and to eliminate the related problems and difficulties, took part in a press conference in Shahr-e Kord and responded to questions on various areas, including the aims of his trip to this Province, the strengthening of the courts and the Justice Department throughout the country, the trial of Qotbzadeh and his supporters, the issue of fighting price hiking and stockpiling, the bill of retribution, the cease-fire in Lebanon, the imposed war of Iraq on Iran, the number of minigroup prisoners, the number of repentants who have benefitted from the imam's pardon, the rehabilitation of the deceived minigroup prisoners, and other issues.

Concerning the aim of this trip, he said: I traveled to Esfahan and Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari to investigate the problems of the Justice Department and the revolution courts and to discuss these issues with the brothers in the prosecutor's offices and the revolution courts as well as with the judges of the Justice Department.

Mr Rabbani-Amlashi added: Of course, in addition to these issues, whenever I travel to a province, I also visit other institutions and organizations, such as the mobilization, and participate in the joint morning exercises of the forces. Furthermore, I visited the police department prisons and the

Revolution Prosecutor's Office and gave the necessary instructions for eliminating the existing shortcomings.

Strengthening the Prosecutor's Offices and the Courts

Concerning the strengthening of the prosecutor's offices and the Islamic revolution courts, he said: The strengthening of the Justice Department depends on our ability to Islamize the Justice Department, God willing. When the Justice Department becomes Islamic, it will be accepted by the imam and the Islamic nation. To Islamize the Justice Department requires two things: First, we must implement the bill for the qualification of the judges in the Justice Department, separate the competent judges from the oppressors, and dismiss from judicial affairs those who do not meet the qualifications. Also, the Islamic Justice Department is expected to be based on Islamic laws.

He continued: Thusfar, we have been able, to a large extent, and I can even say as much as necessary, to prepare articles to send to the Majlis. God willing, if they are ratified and we are able to purge the Justice Department judges, we will be able to Islamize the Justice Department. When it has been Islamized, then it will automatically be strengthened. In other words, it will be acceptable to the people and the people will pay attention to it and obey it. In regards to the prosecutor's offices and the revolution courts, we are also trying to eliminate the deficiencies of judges and personnel and such problems. Also, we will eliminate the shortcomings in regards to the laws and regulations.

The Trial of the Coup d'Etat Instigators

In response to one of the correspondents who asked what steps have been or will be taken about those involved in the infamous coup d'etat attempt of Qotbzadeh's gang, the prosecutor general said: You know that when a coup d'etat is discovered, it invariably has various dimensions and time is required to investigate those dimensions. We cannot wrap up a problem such as a coup d'etat attempt, send the case to the court, and come to conclusions rapidly. The gentlemen in charge of the courts are working hard to study and investigate this problem. I do not think that there has been any kind of delay or that the authorities have been inefficient in doing their jobs.

Fighting Price Hiking and Stockpiling

Concerning the prevention and elimination of price hiking and stockpiling, he said. In the past, there were laws to prevent price hiking and stockpiling, which can still respond to our needs to a certain extent. But, they are not complete. There

should be a law in this regard among the laws to be ratified by the Majlis.

He added: We will try to do this, God willing. However, before it is ratified by the Majlis, based on the previous laws as well as the use of the religious guardian authority and with permission from the imam, there are guild-related prosecutor's offices and courts in many cities.

Treatment of Prisoners Must Be Accompanied by Forgiveness, Kindness, and Mercy

In smaller places, where there are no resources available for separate guild-related prosecutor's offices and courts, the revolution courts which deal with counterrevolutionary issues will also investigate these affairs.

The Bill of Retribution

Concerning the bill of retribution, the prosecutor general said: We sent the bill of retribution to the Majlis some time ago. It has been approved by the judiciary committee and has been sent to the Majlis.

He added: In regards to the part which concerned us, we have done our duty and the committee has also completed its work. Now, the Majlis must either ratify it or return it to the judiciary committee. The committee can then give it to us to enforce experimentally for a while to later be ratified at the proper opportunity.

Condition of Prisoners

Concerning the prison of the police department and the Islamic Revolution Court of Shahr-e Kord, Mr Rabbani-Amlashi said: The police department prison is quite restricted in terms of space and the police officials were complaining very much about it.

The governor-general of this province had talked to me in this regard some time ago. I sent his request to the Cabinet and I hope that it will be approved so we can provide the Governor-General's Office and the responsible authorities with some resources to eliminate this deficiency.

Thank God, the situation regarding the Revolution Prosecutor's Office of Shahr-e Kord is very good and I was very pleased. Their location was very neat and they were very well organized. I can say that the people who are in the revolution court prison are living in a hotel.

Cease-Fire in Lebanon

Concerning the cease-fire in Lebanon, he said: We can never think of a cease-fire between truth and falsehood. Truth must always stand up against falsehood unless one day the supporters of truth should say that they no longer have the resources or the power. But, I know this is not true. We believe that the Islamic countries can stand up not only against Israel but against the United States as well, because the United States needs the Islamic countries. It needs the Islamic countries for its oil. Oil means all the energy and power of the Western and Eastern worlds. Therefore, why should a society that has such power not use this power and resource? Hence, the cease-fire cannot be acceptable to our Islamic people, because it is not acceptable to Islam. We are prepared for everything. We are prepared to stand alongside our Muslim brothers in Lebanon and our Muslim Palestinian brothers and to resist and fight. As for ourselves, we see that, given our existing resources, even if other Islamic countries do not at least create obstacles, we are able to stand up against Israel and put Israel in its place. Hence, we do not accept the cease-fire willingly.

Analysis of Iraq's Recent Moves

Concerning Iraq's recent moves, such as war, peace, and cease-fire, he said: From the very first day, Iraq has been trying to attain the support of the world through tricks and deception and has been trying to bluff us off the field through trickery and deception. This is nothing new. The ruling regime in Iraq claimed it was seeking a peaceful settlement from the first day of its aggression.

The day it took over control of Khorramshahr, the day when it leveled Hovizeh, the day that it aimed its cannons and bullets towards the defenseless and unarmed people of Abadan, martyring the people, it was crying out through the mass media throughout the world, "We want peace; Iran is belligerent"! This is nothing new. And today, the bloodthirsty government of Iraq raises this issue. But the people of the world, all the just and peace-loving people of the world, know that he is not after justice and does not want peace. Now that he is caught, is taking his last breath, and is about to be destroyed, he is trying, through tricks and deception, to somehow save himself from his predicament. On the other hand, we have been the true seekers of peace from the first day and we still are. We never wanted to confront our Iraqi brothers. They brought the Iraqi brothers and set them against us.

He added: We will not ignore honor and justice. If you are truly a lover of peace, leave our country and pay us for the damages you have inflicted on us. If you are a lover of peace,

are you prepared to stand before the bench of justice, so that the guilty one is identified and punished? If you are a lover of peace, let the people you deported from Iraq, the refugees whom you forced to leave their homes and livelihoods return to their homes. If this is the meaning of peace-loving, we have been seeking peace from the very first day. But, if it means that we must suffer the burden of infamy and disgrace and yield to the oppressor and his supporters, we will never accept such infamy.

Prisoners' Pardon

Then, concerning the number of pardoned prisoners of the minigroups and the Justice Department prisoners throughout our country, the prosecutor general said: About 18,000 of the prisoners of the Justice Department and the revolution courts were eligible for the imam's pardon. Of course, some of them have been freed and some have received sentence reductions. We did this a long time ago and completed the investigations. Only perhaps in some far off places has this task not been completed. Otherwise, the issue is finished and done.

Rehabilitation of Prisoners

In response to a question by the ETTELA'AT correspondent concerning plans for the guidance and rehabilitation of the deceived elements of the minigroups, Hojjatoleslam Rabbani-Amlashi said: The most comprehensive rehabilitation plan must be the task of the authorities of the courts, the prosecutor's offices, and the prisons. If we treat them well and follow humane, Islamic behavior, they will eventually repent and come to a realization. We try to recommend that as far as possible, the prison authorities, prison guards, courts, and prosecutor's offices should treat the prisoners with forgiveness, kindness, and mercy. We are making much effort in this area.

9593

CSO: 4640/373

INFLATION, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 16 Jun 82 p 13

[Text] Economic Service of ETTELA'AT--Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the Central Bank governor, responded to our questions in various national monetary and banking areas in an exclusive interview with the economic service of ETTELA'AT.

In this interview, Dr Nurbakhsh described the national banking policy; pointed out the way to confront economic problems, including inflation and economic stagnation; and provided details about the extension of loans, production credit, and the bill to abolish interest, which has been presented to the Majlis.

The detailed text of our interview with the Central Bank governor follows:

Reduction in the Price of Gold Coins

In the beginning of the interview, Dr Nurbakhsh explained the national banking policy and said: Essentially, the activities of the banking system are coordinated with the government programs. In accordance with the law, the Central Bank is responsible to advance the monetary and national credit policies in coordination with the government economic policy. Presently, in confronting the economic problems, the government has two main responsibilities, which are to fight inflation, price increases, and economic stagnation as well as direct the programs towards the welfare of the oppressed of the society. In the banking system, we have tried to follow a policy which would assist the government in its aims.

In the area of preventing price increases, our policy in granting credit is to reduce consumer credit and allocate credit for production. Of course, the use of the existing credit in the banking system is to increase the production capability of the society in a long-term program. In the short term, we have tried decisively to prevent promisory note and stock market games in regards to certain items, such as gold.

For this purpose, since early last winter and during the height of the war, when the opportunists had brought the price of the Azadi [freedom] coin up to 58,000 rials, the Melli Bank made more coins available and we were able to bring down the artificially high price of the coin on the market to about 39,000 or 40,000 rials.

Asked whether the rate announced by the Central Bank for every Bahar-e Azadi coin has been set with regards to the lower rate of gold in the world, Dr Nurbakhsh said:

The announced rate (35,000 rials) has not been set by the government. It has been determined by the Melli Bank on the basis of the existing market price and for this reason, it will fluctuate.

We might offer the coin for 30,000 rials, because 35,000 rials was the rate when the coin was being bought and sold for 58,000 on the open market; but now it has reached 39,000 rials.

Payment of Various Loans

The Iranian Central Bank governor then referred to the work of several banks in the past year and said in regards to the figures for the activities of the Agricultural Bank:

In the course of last year, the Agricultural Bank gave more than 500,000 loans amounting to 120 billion rials to farmers. About 70 billion rials of this amount was paid through the bank itself and the rest through the rural cooperative companies. In total, more than 1 million people have received loans in this manner.

The number of loans and the amount as compared to the previous year have increased by 16.5 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The amount of loans paid for rural handicraft industries and carpet weaving last year increased by 89 percent, which conforms to the government policy to increase the income of villagers and prevent their migration.

In animal husbandry and irrigation, significant loans were given. The number of housing loans was 126,000, amounting to 116 billion rials, which was an increase of 8 percent compared to last year.

One of the goals of this kind of loan is to prevent the expansion of the city of Tehran and the migration of the people from the provinces to this city. Last year, the number of loans in Tehran saw a negative growth of 16 percent compared to the positive growth of 22 percent in small cities.

Construction loans made up 61 percent of the housing loans and for the first time, 13.6 billion rials in interest-free loans were given to the villages.

In the area of production, the banks in various provinces were able to assist or participate in many production plans and projects.

Considering the existing balance sheet, in regards to investments in the production units or payment of loans, I foresee a future for these banks, especially since there is a background of production activity in every province. For instance, in our recent trip to Kerman, we realized that the best animal feed can be made out of the red skin (outer skin) of pistachios. I has been decided that steps should be taken in this area with the help of the Governor-General's Office and the bank in the province.

Also, in that area, they burn the cuttings of the pistachio trees, whereas they could be used in the production of pressed wood and good results have been obtained.

The Stabilization of the National Currency Situation

Concerning the national currency situation, Dr Nurbakhsh said:

After the war started and especially after the escape of Bani-Sadr and Nabavi, who sharply attacked the economic and currency situation of the country, attempts were made to represent our country to the world as bankrupt and short of currency reserves in order to make buying goods from abroad difficult for us.

From the beginning of the war, we announced that our reserves were sufficient to support the expenditures to attain victory. We saw that, fortunately, with the help of God, this was realized. The important aspect in this regard was the help of the people. In order to use our currency resources for the war, we had to and still must restrict the import of unnecessary items and import only the basic items, to provide for the needs of the general public, to be put at their disposal through a system of rationing.

For instance, this policy enabled us to meet our currency commitment on time in regards to sugar cubes, sugar, shortening, and detergent powder, which are imported. The banks abroad have been astonished to see that a country which has been at war for nearly two years, without even taking one single dollar in loans from abroad, has been able both to meet its currency commitments and to provide the necessary resources to continue its fight against Iraq and, at the same time, achieve a military victory.

For this reason, they began to spread rumors regarding selling the Peacock Throne and the gold reserves. In response, we invited foreign reporters, who came and saw our reserves and jewels. At the present time, our reserves are in a stable situation, such that we will have the opportunity in the near future to use these resources for the welfare of the people.

Bill to Eliminate Interest

Concerning the bill to eliminate interest, the Central Bank governor said:

Considering the bill which has been presented to the Majlis, our banks will have the resources to change from a state of stagnation to a state of economic activity on the national economic scene.

In accordance with this plan, our banks will change into active investing banks. With the resources at their disposal, which amount to something like 3,500 billion rials, they will be able to be more effective in economic activities than even the government's developmental budget, because the government's developmental budget is usually about 800 billion rials. The bill to eliminate interest will provide the people with the opportunity to deposit their money in a new account called an investment deposit, which is both long-term and regular.

By using these resources in activities such as joint ventures, creating production units, direct investment, or leasing machinery, the banks will enter the economic scene.

Experience has shown that when banks are directly involved in production or investment, the profit gained is far more than that of the conventional profit made through granting credit and charging a fixed percentage in interest.

For instance, the bank of the Province of Esfahan has directly invested in a housing project and has succeeded to build a significant number of houses at a price much lower than usual and to put them at the disposal of the people, while, at the same time, making a profit of more than 15 percent.

In the bill to eliminate interest, it has been anticipated that, for instance, this 15 percent profit should be divided equally among all depositors, which might percent annually for every person, whereas the rate of interest is usually 8 percent.

The only thing is, profit is the result of the direct operations of the bank and is outside any sort of interest or similar such transaction. When the banks operate in accordance with this bill, the results of the production investment will go to the

government because the level of employment and production will increase.

Interest-Free Accounts

Concerning the opening of interest-free accounts in the banks of the country for the reconstruction of the war-stricken areas, Dr Nurbakhsh said:

The banks have announced their readiness to aid in the reconstruction of the war-stricken areas in these ways.

First, in the area of loans and credits which were given to the owners of workshops and small industries in the war-stricken regions before the war, based on what has been approved, the banks will not try to retrieve such loans and credits at the present time and will provide the owners of these workshops and small industries with an equal amount of credit.

The second area concerns governmental development and production projects in agricultural and industrial affairs. After the government's program is announced, the banks will begin revitalization projects through joint ventures in these cases.

The third area concerns aid to war-stricken individuals who have lost their homes during the war.

Certainly, these individuals will be unable to build houses for themselves on their own, without receiving help from the people. In this case, the banks have tried to be a communication channel between the people and the war-stricken individuals by offering a plan for interest-free accounts.

In this way, the generous people can deposit money in special interest-free accounts. Then, the banks will take steps to give interest-free loans to war-stricken individuals. In order to be able to cover the whole country, all banks will have such an account.

Meanwhile, since the interest-free accounts are long-term, the banks know how long they will have the money at their disposal and at what time the contributors are to be repaid.

9593

CSO: 4640/372

DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS ANTICIPATED FOR WEST AZARBAIJAN

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] During the past few days, in the course of a trip to West Azarbaijan and Kerman, brother Hasan Ghafarifard, Minister of Power, saw the water distribution activities in various parts of West Azarbaijan and participated in a seminar on reviving underground canals and a study on the water issues of Kerman Province.

On his trip to West Azarbaijan the Minister of Power inspected the Nowruzlu Dam in Miyan Do Ab, and water distribution activities on the Zarineh Rud Plain and in parts of Bukan and Mehabad. During his inspection of the Miyan-e Daw Ab area he announced: The sum of 1 billion 500 million rials in additional credit has been designated for 70 developmental and agricultural projects in the West Azarbaijan region.

Construction of Hydroelectric Power Stations

In an interview with the central news agency of Urmia, the Minister of Power said: The problem we encountered in the inspection of the Zarineh Rud plain was high surface water which had covered almost all the ground and rendered it useless. In order to alleviate this problem steps will be taken quickly to place drainage equipment and the necessary resources at the disposal of villagers.

In another portion of this interview the Minister of Power said concerning the construction of hydroelectric and gas power stations in the country: The best power stations for our country are hydroelectric power stations. We will try to expand the number of hydroelectric power stations rather than gas power stations. However, since the erection of gas power stations can be done more quickly, several gas power stations will also be installed in the Azaraijan region, in order to ease the electrical problems in the area.

He added: We can produce 14,000 megawatts of electricity in the Karun River alone by building hydroelectric power stations, which is five times the present production.

Concerning the Ministry of Power's cooperation with the other ministries towards irrigating agricultural lands and delivering electricity to the villages, the Minister of Power said: A staff composed of the Ministry of

Power, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning and Budget Organization, the Ministry of Labor and the Reconstruction Crusade has been formed for this purpose. This staff, under the supervision of the Ministry of Power, will quickly take steps to remove existing problems and obstacles from drainage, canal building, and water distribution to the area's lands, such as the lands in the Moghan and Zarineh Rud plains.

Referring to water distribution activities already undertaken in the Azarbaijan region, the Minister of Power said: In order to expand agriculture and secure the welfare of the region's inhabitants, many steps have been taken. A plan for building nine dams in various parts of Azarbaijan is being studied, investigated, and researched. The plan for constructing the Khoda Afarin Dam in West Azarbaijan has reached the final stage. A final decision will soon be made on this matter.

Minister of Power in Kerman

Brother Ghafurifard also went to Kerman with the Majlis representatives from Zarand, Sirjan, Sari, and the city of Babak and took part in a seminar on restoring the underground canals and a study of the province's water issues.

In a talk during this seminar the Minister of Power noted that on the basis of the bill for just water distribution, this important matter and the responsibility of conserving all water on and below the surface and lake water have been moved to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Power.

He added: The Ministry of Power will gladly take on the responsibility of restoring the underground canals as a basic responsibility and it will carry out every kind of necessary assistance in this important matter.

The Minister of Power asked the people for help in this area and said in another portion of his remarks: We will vigorously prevent the inadvisable drilling of wells in the area. As for what has already been done, in places where there are no objections and deep and semi-deep wells have been dug, we will supply drills for drilling wells, but in places where there is an objection if a well should be drilled the unauthorized well will be filled and the drilling equipment confiscated.

Brother Ghafurifard then visited an earth and sheet-metal dam which is being built on the Bordsir River, accompanied by the Governor General.

Seminar on Revitalizing Underground Canals

According to the same report, the Seminar on Revitalizing Canals and the Water Issues of Kerman Province, attended by brother Ghafurifard, Minister of Power, the Governor General of Khorasan, and a group of Majlis representatives, concluded its work with the issuance of a 23-article resolution. In this resolution, which honored the martyrs of 15 Khordad 1342 [5 June 1963] and expressed hopes for victory for the combatants of Islam, the necessity of revitalizing and preserving the underground canals, which are among the country's valued assets, was stressed.

The seminar's resolution stressed manpower training, the relationship between non-dependent technology and underground canals, social security and the means and resources necessary for the security of canal diggers and canal workers, the passage of a just water distribution law concurrent with the implementation of Islamic land reforms for the purpose of dispossessing the feudalists and big landowners, the creation of protective installations along the course of the underground canals, the covering of rivers up to the point of water usage to prevent water loss, the teaching and training of canal diggers to compensate for the shortage of manpower in this trade, the use of appropriate methods for irrigation, the construction of earth dams for reservoirs to supply the underground canals, the appointment of an organ responsible for revitalizing and preserving underground canals, dredging the underground canals, digging deep and semi-deep wells in canal areas under the observation of reconstruction crusade experts and the Ministry of Power, and the designation of credit for the purpose of revitalizing canals.

In this seminar's final session the Minister of Power, while confirming the matters called for in the resolution, said: Fortunately the resources and aptitude for development in our country are quite abundant. Full attention must be devoted to the problem of water, which has a special importance.

Referring to his inspection of the construction sites of several earth dams in the Sirjan area, the Minister of Power said: This plan is being set into motion as a training project in the construction of Iran's dams. In this way local resources and the Ministry of Power's consultants and experts will be fully utilized. To this end a team of water experts will be sent to Kerman Province.

While stressing the necessity of preserving and revitalizing the underground canals, especially in the provinces of Yazd and Kerman, the construction of earth dams to feed the underground canals, and the training of groups of canal diggers, the Minister of Power also expressed the hope that this seminar's talks and the presentation of suitable ways to preserve the vital substance water and ways to utilize it properly will be effective steps in this important matter.

According to this report, local expert and consultants on underground canals from the provinces of Fars, Yzd, Semnan, Hamadan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Hormozegan, Khorasan, Esfahan, Tehran and Kerman participated in the three-day Seminar on Revitalizing Underground Canals and the Water Issues in the Province of Kerman.

This report said: Brother Ghafurifard, Minister of Power, after participating in the above seminar, inspecting the Tongu'iyeh River site of Sirjan which has been selected for the construction of a reservoir dam, as well as the Bordsir earth and sheet-metal dam, returned to Tehran.

9310
CSO: 4640/355

SUCSESSES OF SARCHESHMEH COPPER COMPLEX PUBLICIZED

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 4 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

Iranian engineers and technicians began operation of the Sarcheshmeh Copper Mines on the eve of the birth anniversary of Imam Hossein.

The Sarcheshmeh copper mines are situated 180 kilometers west of Kerman. The reserves have been estimated at 75 million tons of pure copper 98.90% which can satisfy the country's needs for the next 20 years.

In 1972, the then government signed several contracts with foreign companies (mostly American) for mining and refining of the Sarcheshmeh copper deposits.

It is interesting to note that the signing of contracts in 1972 coincided with the nationalization of Chile's copper industries that had been under the jurisdiction of American multi-national companies particularly ITT before the accession to power of Salvador Allende's government.

According to the contract concluded between the Iranian government and Anaconda, an American company, the company was to complete the project and establish a copper complex with a production capacity of 140 thousand tons of 98% pure copper annually. A year after the above contract was initialed, the National Iranian Copper Industries concluded a second contract with another American company regarding the smelting and refining of copper.

The contract stipulated operation of the mines would be under the supervision of Anaconda for 10 years, with 150 foreign experts on the payroll, while a certain percentage of the sales would go to the company. Also, the technical affairs of the different sections of the copper complex were managed by foreign technicians without the presence of any Iranians. This meant that Iran would always be dependent on foreign companies (American). However, the Islamic Revolution thwarted this phase of Anaconda's blood sucking schemes.

The Sarcheshmeh copper complex is composed of three independent units. After the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty and the fruition of

the Islamic Revolution of Iran the contracts with the American companies were voided. At the time of the cancellation of these con-

tracts, the first unit was completed and the second and third units were 5% and 90% complete respectively. With the cooperation of a consortium of German and Belgian companies and the Iranian technicians, the copper complex went into full operation in May 1982. Besides the annual production of 145 thousand tons of copper, gold, silver and other metals will be produced at the complex.

The complex will not only meet Iran's internal demands for copper but will provide a surplus of copper for export. Additionally

Iran will export copper by-products and create copper affiliated concerns and thus encourage local industries.

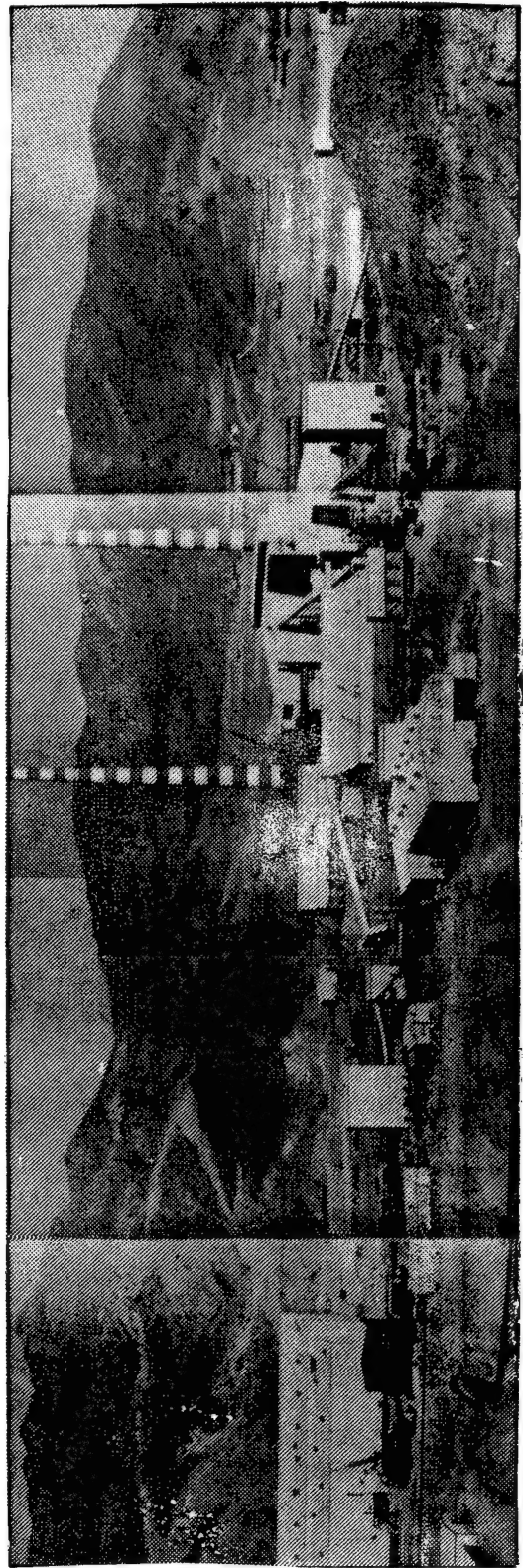
During this post revolution phase, most of the spare parts needed by the copper complex were produced locally, thus increasing self-sufficiency in this respect.

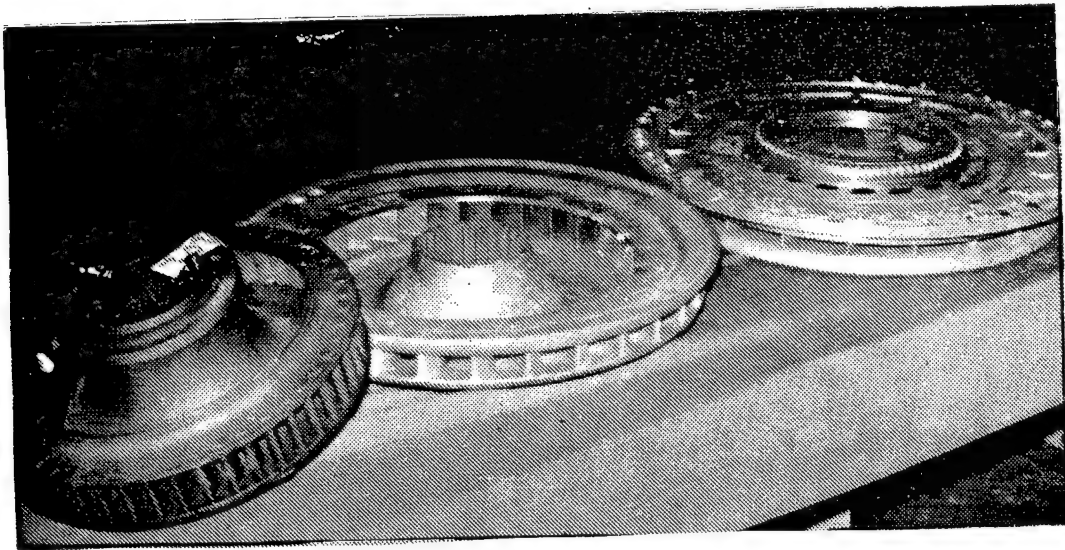
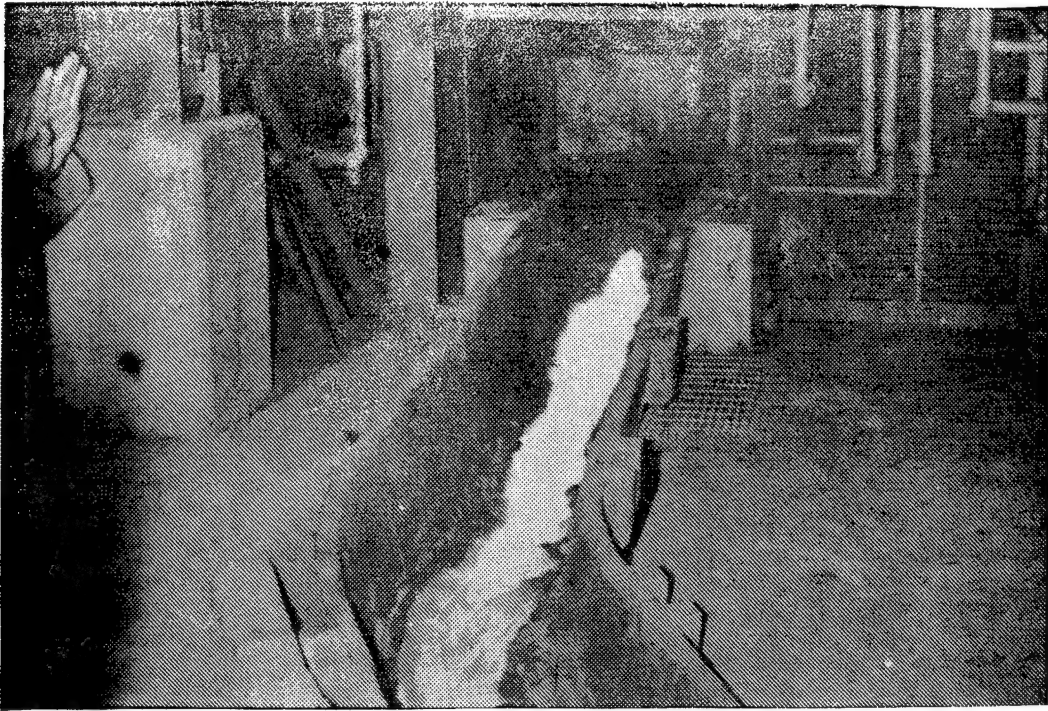
After the fruition of the revolution and the fall of Washington's shah, resurgent Islam threatened American interests in the region and the world. Global imperialism through political, economic and military threats, attempted to weaken and neutralize and undermine the Islamic Revolution. Thus, any victory in the political, economic or military fields is a slap in the face of imperialism and a step toward the acquisition of the natural rights of the Iranian people. In this context during the inaugural ceremony for the complex, Prime Minister Musavi said:

"With the inauguration of this complex, Iranians deliver a significant blow to America."

The operation of this complex in the economic arena is comparable to the victory in Khorramshahr in the military sphere. The super-powers, especially America, thought our workers and technicians incapable of grasping such techniques and led themselves pleased to believe that Iran would again turn to them. However, with the start of the Sarcheshmeh copper mines, Iranians demonstrated their capabilities and technical skills, to the chagrin of Washington.

Undoubtedly, on the day when the American "experts" were abandoning their commitments and leaving the country their aim was to destroy our economic and political independence. However, the heroic Iranian people with their strong faith and God's providence succeeded in neutralizing all conspiracies, while the Islamic Revolution marched on and gathered momentum. This reminds us of the Qur'anic ayat which says, "Those who strive in our path, them do We guide to Our way."





CSO: 4600/669

CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY TO BUILD UP MERCHANT SHIPPING

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

The Iranian government has taken further steps to expand its merchant navy fleet in order to reduce dependence upon foreign shipping companies and to cut down expenditure of foreign exchange on the transportation of imports. The target of a seven year plan for expansion of shipping facilities is to increase the number of cargo vessels from 40 to 86 and total capacity from 2.5 million tons per year to 8.5 million tons.

Under barter agreements signed recently, Iran will use oil to buy ships from Greece and Yugoslavia as well as to pay for chartering and repair of vessels and technical assistance. The Islamic Republic Shipping Line will also be looking for other sources of supply and assistance.

For exporters to Iran the expansion plans will mean more FOB trading and less CIF. To date only a few suppliers, such as Talbot, the British subsidiary of Peugeot, have been able to sell to Iran on an FOB basis and shipping of goods has been a major headache, particularly with the high risk premiums imposed since the outbreak of war with Iraq, and Iran's reluctance to pay demurrage.

Congestion: In order to reduce congestion at the port of Bandar Abbas, which has had to handle the bulk of imports since the closing of khorramshahr, the Iranians are planning to increase roll on/roll off services and are presently negotiating for the purchase of two ro-ro vessels from the Yugoslavs.

In the longer term Iran plans to have its own shipbuilding facilities. Work on the recently resumed Persian Gulf Shipbuilding project under a contract with the Spanish company, Dragados, and budgetary allocation have been increased.

At the same time airfreight operations are to be greatly increased. During the last year Iran Air has often stepped in to take cargoes originally destined for shipment by sea. The airline's cargo fleet carried some 89,000 tons of freight during the last year and these services will be expanded. The airline is also making efforts to cut its dependence on Western companies and is seeking help from North Korea and Algeria in further development of its operations.

Iran will shortly handle maintenance of its Boeing 707 fleet itself

instead of having these aircraft serviced under agreements with manufacturers and other Western airlines.

Despite shortages of fuel during the last year Iran Air increased services on domestic routes, making some 106 domestic flights to 20 provincial destinations. In May two more Airbuses were delivered from Airbus Industrie for service on the domestic network and another (the last of an order of six) is due to be delivered before the end of the year. New international services to Muslim and African countries will also be inaugurated during the next year, while efforts will be made to charter out long range aircraft which are excess to requirements.

Since the revolution Iran Air has become not "the world's fastest growing airline" as its ads once proclaimed, rather the fastest shrinking airline. But the stage now seems to be set for renewed growth. Besides providing business for aviation industry suppliers, plans on the drawing board for several new provincial airports will provide opportunities in construction, navigation equipment, air control, and firefighting systems.

BARIUM MINE DISCOVERED IN YAZD PROVINCE

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

ARDAKAN, July 5 (IRNA)

— The first Iranian barium mine was discovered in Ardakan, Yazd Province, by Iranian experts and workers, according to the July 5th issue of Kayhan.

Barium is widely used in medicine and has been imported until now from abroad. The ore, having a 4.5 specific gravity, is being excavated along with barite. Small barium crystals are separated from the excavated barite ore and transferred to special storage units. The article added, this mine is located 30 kms outside of Ardakan, along the foothills of

Dokhtar Mountain and was nationalized in the early days of the Islamic Revolution.

Also, barite was previously excavated from the same mine and had been largely used in excavations, especially in drilling oil wells, but after the Iraqi imposed war broke out and oil exploration stopped, the demand for this mineral decreased, it said.

The report stated that a large amount of barite was now being kept in mine stores, to be used after the conclusion of the Iraqi imposed war, and the resumption of oil well drilling.

BRIEFS

MAADIKHAH IN SAUDI ARABIA--Tehran, (IRNA)--The Ershad Islami (Islamic Guidance Minister, Abdulmajid Maadikhah, heading a mission left Iran for Saudi Arabia Sunday morning to review and provide the necessary facilities for this year's Iranian Hajj pilgrims. Maadikhah, prior to his departure, said to reporters that he would meet with the Saudi Arabian interior minister who is also the head of the Supreme Hajj Council and with the Saudi's minister of Hajj and religious bequests. Concerning the inconveniences imposed on Iranian pilgrims last year in Saudi Arabia, the Ershad Islami minister stated that Hajj was a religious undertaking which transcended national barriers and only God-given precepts should govern the Hajj. He further hoped that the Hajj authorities had learned a lesson from their previous experience and that no mischief would occur this year disturbing the Iranian pilgrims. This mission includes the head of the Iranian Hajj Organization, the deputy of international affairs of the Ershad Islami Ministry and a number of Red Crescent Society there. Moreover, they probably will visit the United Arab Emirates (UAE) before returning to Iran. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 Jul 82 p 1]

SADDAM-WESTERN PRESS CONNECTION--Washington (IRNA)--Crescent International published in Canada in its latest issue printed an article on the enormous sums Saddam paid to the western aligned press for launching a propaganda war and spreading baseless rumors against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The article, while exposing some of these cases, released a document indicating an Iraqi attempt for spreading false and baseless allegations like the alleged relations between Iran and the Qods occupying regime. It also added that some papers shamelessly named Iraq as the victorious in the war and called its recent defeats as an endeavor of Saddam to put an end to the war. In another portion of the article, Crescent International documented the levies paid by Iraq to sectors of the Arab mass media to back the Ba'athist regime of Iraq. All this effectively exposed the Iraqi role in spreading those allegations of cooperation of Iran with the Zionist regime. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 7 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4600/672

OFFICIAL SPELLS OUT OIL STRATEGY

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

BAGHDAD, July 7 (R) — Iraq may need up to two years to return its capacity to export oil to about one million barrels a day, but this would still be only a third of what it produced before it went to war with Iran, a high-ranking Iraqi official has said.

Deputy Oil Minister Abdul Munim Hassan Alwan told Reuters Tuesday in an interview that West Europe and Japan could jeopardize their export trade to Iraq unless they bought oil from Baghdad, which wants to raise production from its present depressed level of 600,000 barrels a day after the 22-month old Gulf war with Iran.

He said that Iraq would not flood the world market with cut-price oil after peace returned, which some OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) have feared could create a new world oil glut.

"We will link oil exports to our imports," Alwan said. "If they don't cooperate with us purchasing our oil we would go to other trade partners." "We import a lot from Japan and Europe. I would consider if logically they cooperate," he said.

Iraq needs to import almost all manufactured products and diplomats said it is bound to become a lucrative market after war reconstruction projects started.

Alwan said that while Iraq wanted to boost oil exports to pre-war levels of three million barrels a day from the present 600,000 barrels as quickly as possible after the conflict

ended, its only remaining outlet was a pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean.

He conceded that Iraq might face more problems selling oil on the present glutted market but it would still not cut prices below the official OPEC level which is now \$34 a barrel.

Revival in Iraq and exports from Iran, which once produced six million barrels a day, but is now exporting some two million, could create a new glut like the one earlier this year which threatened a price crash and the break-up of OPEC in a tariff cutting war.

Alwan said Iraq was considering various ways to boost exports: An increase in the capacity of the pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean, but any increase might be nominal. Iraq has purchased several offshore oil loading to substitute for war-damaged Gulf terminals, but these could not restore Gulf exports to prewar levels.

Reopening of Iraq's pipeline across Syria to the Mediterranean which was closed in early April by Damascus which backs Tehran in the war. Industry sources estimate this was pumping about 500,000 bpd and Alwan said: "If we resume we would definitely use this outlet in the shortest possible time."

But he said a pipeline to the Gulf through Kuwait, announced by the government earlier this year, has been dropped, but he gave no reasons.

UNION CALLS FOR GREATER PRODUCTIVITY, HIGHER QUALITY

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Article: "At Conclusion of Yearly Conference of General Union of Service Workers, Comrade Hasan 'Ali Urges Taking Advantage of Work Hours To Increase Production and Improve Quality"]

[Text] The General Assembly of the General Union of Public and Social Service Workers concluded its yearly conference after putting into effect vocational classification for unions.

Comrade Hasan 'Ali, member of the Regional Command and Secretary General of the Central Labor Office of the Socialist Ba'th Party, delivered an address at the closing ceremonies in which he assessed the fundamental positions of public and social service workers, who include large sectors of the labor class working in most of the country's ministries and institutions.

Comrade Hasan 'Ali called on the new administrative board to make significant, exceptional efforts to develop union activity and expand among labor ranks, especially now that extensive tourist and service projects have been completed. He also called on the board to increase the educational, technical, professional and political level of the working class to reflect the true picture of revolutionary Iraq and its great accomplishments.

He also called on the union hierarchy to take advantage of working hours to increase and improve production, to use modern science and technology and to move forward with the march of civilization to serve our beloved Iraq, in addition to developing union and professional relationships with our brother [Arab] countries and other friendly countries and exchanging labor expertise attained through participation in courses inside the country and abroad.

Comrade Hasan 'Ali said that our workers, who are the fortress of the revolution and the defender of its accomplishments, shared with our brave army and sectors of our great people in achieving victories on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland for our national and pan-Arab rights. He also said that they have worked continuously to increase and improve production, keep things running smoothly and conserve raw materials.

At the end of the 2-day conference, which was attended by a number of comrades from the Central Labor Office of the Party, the vice-president of the General Federation of Labor Unions, the secretary general of the federation and members of the executive office, a new administrative board was elected with Mr Najji 'Abbud as chairman, 'Atta Jassam Muhammad as vice chairman and Salih 'Abd Hammud as secretary, in addition to 8 regular members and 11 reserve members.

It was decided, in accordance with the vocational classification law, to join the capital administration, tourism and information unions in the General Union of Public and Social Services.

In a telegram to H. E. Saddam Husayn, conference participants vowed to be loyal soldiers supporting the battle by being strong and to maintain the spirit of victory achieved by Saddam's Qadisiyah against the Iranian enemies, imperialism, Zionism and those of Arab nationality, like Hafiz al-Asad, who have supported our enemies against our people and the Arab nation.

9882

CSO: 4404/548

NINAWA HARVESTING EFFORTS CITED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 19 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Walid 'Abd al-Karim: "Intensified Efforts To Harvest 4 Million Dunums of Wheat and Barley; Nine Marketing Centers Receive Grain From Farmers and Growers: Local Report, Ninawa Governorate"]

[Text] Efforts are increasing daily to achieve a far-reaching campaign to harvest wheat and barley in the Ninawa Governorate, in an area of more than 4 million dunums and in a record period, since it is hoped that this campaign will be completed in the first half of the coming month. So far, more than 40,000 dunums out of the total farm land in the governorate have been harvested.

To carry out this campaign and to complete all operational requirements in the period specified, 1,000 mechanical harvesters have been mobilized, and 9 marketing centers have been assigned throughout the governorate's main agricultural areas to receive grain from farmers and growers. The marketing of grain during the current agricultural season is being combined with price supports for grain to encourage the farmers and afford them economic benefits. Marketing committees composed of members of the General Organization for Agriculture and Agricultural Reform in Ninawa and other agricultural organizations have been assigned to Mawsul, Rabi'ah, Sinjar, Tal 'Abtah, Hamidaniyah, al-'Asha'ir al-Sab', 'Aqrah, al-Shaykhan and al-Kasak.

One of the reasons for the success of the harvesting and agricultural campaigns in our struggling country is the support, tangible and otherwise, given by the party and revolution leadership, headed by our extraordinary leader Saddam Husayn to farmers, growers and active agricultural agencies by issuing ordinances, regulations and laws and by taking steps which are appropriate and in keeping with the true nature of agricultural activity in our beloved Iraq, since thousands of farmers and growers own agricultural equipment such as harvesters, tractors, machines, production vehicles and agricultural implements.

Through long-term, easy payment loans from agricultural cooperative banks throughout the country, farmers have been able to buy everything they need to carry out farm tasks and provide for the requirements of their work in order to increase production and efficiency, improve variety and speed up marketing.

Here we must mention the large, effective role that the specialized agricultural committees in Ninawa Governorate are playing by mobilizing all their efforts and their members' abilities, both in the General Organization for Agriculture and Agricultural Reform in Ninawa and the Local Federation of Farmers' Cooperative Organizations with supervision, planning and follow-up by the agricultural committee in the governorate, since the previous growing seasons have shown marked successes in agriculture, agricultural production and providing food for our beloved people who have been immersed in a noble, just battle for more than 21 months. This is Qadisiyah-Saddam and is led by the nation's hero and the hero of national liberation, the defender Saddam Hussayn.

9882

CSO: 4404/548

WEST BANK ARABS CONCERNED OVER LEBANON ISSUE

Residents Condemn Invasion

Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 18-24 Jun 82 p 13

[Text]

Saad al-Din al-Alami, Head of the Supreme Islamic Council in Jerusalem:

"Without doubt, the attack on Lebanon has been inspired by the US, the biggest enemy of the Arab and Islamic world. The weapons used by the Israelis are American. We wish the Arabs would become aware of their enemy and treat it as it deserves. The Arab silence over Lebanon causes perplexity and wonderment."

Lawyer Jiryis Khouri, Head of the West Bank Lawyers Union:

"The Israeli aggression on South Lebanon, which was represented in the overall invasion of the area, by land, sea and air, is merely a result of Arab division, and the continuation of the American conspiracy and Israeli arrogance. The weak excuse, by which Israel masked this open attack, has not been accepted by anybody, even by Israeli leaders."

"In my opinion, this attack has two targets: first the Israelis attempt to get to better conditions than the cease fire which followed the attack last July, and second, an attempt to destroy the Palestinian resistance in the hope of promoting rejected, liquidationist solutions in the area, such as Camp David, administrative autonomy rule and what is known as civil administration."

"The absolute Arab silence arouses deep sorrow and pain. As we condemn the Arab cowardliness, we call our Arab brothers for initiatives, without delay, to fully do their duty alongside the PLO, which was doomed to wage the war alone on the battle-field."

Khaled Abu Hilal – a member of the Administrative Board of the Hotel Workers Union in Jerusalem:

"The annihilation operation which is now taking place in Lebanon, against the Palestinian people, is by pre-arranged conspiracy between Israel, the US and some reactionary Arab countries, for the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and the imposition of autonomy. The liquidation which is happening now, is a complement of the conspiracies which have been waged against our people for decades."

The thing which arouses wonder, is Arab silence, especially that of Syria, in Lebanon."

Mufid Abed Rabbo – The Secretary of Bir Zeit University Students Council:

"The escalation of the attacks on South Lebanon is an attempt to dwarf or liquidate the political reality of the Middle East. This attempt is aimed at the military forces of the Palestinian revolution, to minimise its political influence in the area."

"The Palestinian revolution has confronted and fiercely resisted the Israelis in a way which had not been expected by the Israelis.

"The Arab attitude is a repetition of the attitude which we have suffered for a long time. We will suffer more from the attitudes of the Arab governments, which govern their people by force.

"We demand that Syria implements its promise of supporting the Palestinian forces, in case of Israeli invasion."

"Despite the fact that Israel has occupied new territories, and killed thousands of innocent people, it cannot kill our will and abort the PLO. The Arab silence is shameful. The progressive Arab states should act to deter the Israeli forces, especially Syria, which has pledged several times to defend Lebanon."

Kader Yousef al-Roubi — high school student — Jerusalem:

"The war taking place now between the Palestinian forces and Israel is a more a psychological war than a military one. But the method which Israel is using, through its broadcasting, has been discredited and will not affect the military capability of the Pales-

tinian forces. The resistance which Lebanon is now witnessing, proves that there are citizens who are capable of sacrificing for the sake of freedom.

"The Arab stand is negative and the only weapons which the Arab states use until now, are statements and condemnations."

Salah Shweeki — merchant:

"Whatever the intensity or the seriousness of the aggression on the Palestinian and the Lebanese people, and whatever the number of victims may be, the PLO will remain in the area until the aspirations of our people are achieved."

Samir Hassan — 10-year-old child:

"We are all PLO, and it is impossible to destroy us."

Ahmad Abu Zayed — Shoe cleaner:

"Since 1948, the Palestinian people have been subjected to annihilation attempts either from Israel or from some Arab countries. The current war which is taking place between Joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and Israel, with US backing, aims at destroying the Palestinian people. But our people will remain and will continue to exist until our purposes are achieved."

Individuals Show Concern

Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 18-24 Jun 82 p 13

[Article by Yusuf Ahmad Yassin]

[Text]

As the Israeli invasion started, June 6, war news has taken priority over every other aspect of daily life in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. "I couldn't sleep until there was no more news on the radio, late at night," said one Hebron pharmacist.

As the war dragged on people began debates and analytical discussions on the expected results. The sharply divided Arab regimes came in for a lot of criticism from almost everyone. "There will be no liberation of Jerusalem, or Palestine at large, unless the Arab rulers — the US agents — are over-

thrown and replaced by faithful leaders whose actions and behaviour are motivated by the will and dignity of their people," an engineer, who does work with the military government, announced in one group I was part of.

"Reform should begin with individuals who then could bring down tyrannical and traitorous rulers and select freedom fighters instead," stated another speaker in the group, a retired teacher.

In the waiting room of a doctor's clinic, June 7, the clients were also asking one another about the latest news. Some were anxious, others optimistic.

At Bus Station

In the morning of June 8, at the central bus station, East Jerusalem, when the buses coming from different areas discharged their loads of passengers, the group round the falafel seller increased, but they were not coming to buy falafel, they were gathering to listen to a news broadcast on Amman radio about the war in Lebanon.

Another group swept the headlines on nearby news stands, with anxious eyes.

On The Bus

At 2:00 pm, on the bus from Jerusalem-to-Hebron, not a single sound could be heard except the news broadcast on the bus radio. When the broadcast finished, chatting began. A Hebronite worker in an Israeli construction company, reported that he had seen four large helicopters approaching Hadasah hospital, West Jerusalem. He believed they carried Israeli casualties. Another worker told his neighbour about his own experience with his Israeli employer.

In the Tawjihi Exam Hall

The news of the war added to problems of the *tawjihi* students who have been complaining of their inability to prepare for the exam which came after the suspension of study at schools, following al-Aqsa mosque incidents.

One student, in a hall I visited, had a transistor on his desk as he wrote in his answer book. The student seemed to be more interested in following the war news than answering the exam questions. "If we, the Palestinians, lose the war, then nothing remains worth caring for," said the student.

Doctor Offering Help

Though hopeless of being granted their wish, a number of doctors in the occupied territories volunteered to go to Lebanon to help in the hospitals through the ICRC — so far

have not even been given an answer. Many people also offered giving blood to be sent to Lebanon, but also in vain.

Friday Khutbi

The Lebanon war was the main subject of the Friday *khutbi* (sermon), June 11. The Imams (preachers) analysed the reasons and the expected conclusions of the war, giving examples of Islamic wars at the time of Muhammad and after.

In the *khutbi* at a village mosque in the Hebron area, the Imam quoted this tale:

"Once there were three oxen (black, white and red) and a lion living in a grove. The lion failed to kill any of them because they were united against him. After several attempts, the lion took the black and red oxen aside and said, "The white ox attracts hunters, and he exposes us to the danger of death, why don't you let me eat him, and then enjoy security." The oxen agreed on the plan, and the lion ate their brother. Later, the lion took the black ox aside and repeated the same story and ate the red ox.

Finally, he came to the black ox and said, "what can stop me from eating you?"

The ox replied, "Nothing. is clear that in reality you have already eaten me when you ate the white ox, and now I am to be eaten for the second time."

EDITORIAL: PALESTINIAN NATIONALISM SAID UNFLINCHING

Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 18-24 Jun 82 p 4
[Editorial]

[Text]

The fighting arm of the Palestinian people in Lebanon has demonstrated the unlimited sacrifices our people are willing to offer in human terms and resources for their right to self-determination.

The whole world knows that the Israeli government siezed the assassination attempt on Ambassador Argov in London as a pretext to wage war on the Palestinians, although the PLO had no connection with the attempt, even condemned it, and the British authorities clarified that the PLO representative in UK was on the hit list. The ruse to invade Lebanon and create a 40 km buffer-zone between Israel's northern settlements and South Lebanon, was soon dispelled by the clear indications that Sharon's real intent was elimination of the PLO leadership and the involvement and destruction of Syrian military capabilities. Both objectives have not been realised, the resistance and fighting capabilities of the Palestinians have not been blunted, and the Syrians capabilities are still intact. At the same time, Israel's army is mired in the sort of war it was never prepared for: guerrilla warfare, hit and run operations, street fighting. The Israeli invasion has shown the supremacy of American procured Israeli armaments, Israeli technological advances and planning, Arab inaction, lack of solidarity, in contrast to Palestinian determination and capabilities. The war is not over, the Palestinians have continued to fight for their cause, the right to live and return to Palestine.

The PLO leadership represented by its chairman, Yassir Arafat, while preparing and training and arming people, also realised that the diplomatic, political effort is not to be neglected. It clearly asserted its readiness to develop into its dangerous labyrinth by complete adherence to the ceasefire terms arranged by Philip Habib, between the PLO and Israel.

In Israel there exists now an ultra-nationalist right-wing grouping headed by Sharon, backed by Begin and Eitan, that believes in the military solution, as the final solution. They have tried and they have failed, they have brought destruction and death to Lebanon, the Palestinians and also to the Israeli people.

When fighting dies, no matter what the outcome, there will be no defeat for the Palestinian people. The world and the Israelis should realise that the only solution of the Palestinian conflict is recognition of Palestinian right to self determination, the Israeli war machine can overrun territories, but cannot extinguish the flame of Palestinian nationhood.

CSO: 4400/382

JERUSALEM MAYOR KOLLEK DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ARABS

Jerusalem THE ISRAEL ECONOMIST in English May 82 p 6

[Interview with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek by Jerry Cheslow]

[Text]

Mayor Kollek, the Muslims in Jerusalem claim that the attack on the Dome of the Rock derives from not taking strong enough measures against extremists. Do you feel that Jerusalem's Muslims have been given the feeling that their holy places are secure?

I think all governments have been pretty careful about this but one must take into account the psychology of a minority. Naturally, they are suspicious. In recent times, there have been some instances which we know are negligible but which give reason for suspicion. I refer to the declaration of Rabbi Kahana and the recent exhortations of the "Faithful of the Temple Mount", who on many occasions during the year have tried to ascend the Temple Mount and pray there. The rabbinical interdiction against praying on the Mount, which dates from the time of the Ramban (Nachmanides), and which only Rabbi Goren has repudiated, suggests that these efforts can be explained on nationalistic grounds alone.

Then there is the gradually eroding agreement between Jews and Arabs in Hebron, dividing the Cave of the Patriarchs. The Arabs feel that their situation on the Temple Mount is also eroding. I feel they have no justification and that the government of Israel and the police have acted in an exemplary way.

The laws outlining the rights and obligations of the Arabs of East Jerusalem do not specify rights to holy places. Doesn't this increase suspicion?

There is no law giving the Arabs their curriculum in education. The free and open bridges are not anchored in the law. The fact that Arabs have the choice between Israeli and Jordanian citizenship and that 99% remained Jordanian is not anchored in the law... The fact is that because of the political wisdom displayed in 1967, and continued by Prime Minister

Begin, Jews are not allowed to pray there. But from a secular legal point of view, we could take this away and build a temple there.

So are you saying that their security depends on who sits in your seat?

Not in mine, but in the government's. And I cannot imagine that any Israeli government in possession of its senses would change this. Forgive me, I don't want to be facetious, but the only thing that could change this is the coming of the Messiah, who will obviously have more wisdom than the rest of us. Until then, there is no justified fear.

Do you see Jerusalem as the core of the Palestinian problem?

Not necessarily. But it overshadows all the other problems. I think that if the problems on the West Bank could be resolved, and an acceptable *modus vivendi*

established, whatever it is, the problem of Jerusalem would continue to exist. But there is a basic difference. In Nablus, Jenin or Hebron, the Arabs are essentially alone; here, Jews are in the majority. Here, Arabs have to live with the Jews and that consciously and subconsciously forms their whole mental makeup. I think that with wisdom and tolerance over a long period — perhaps generations — we will be able to solve this problem.

Many of the East Jerusalem shopkeepers feel that they don't receive proper protection from the authorities.

That is true — it is very difficult. But what you say only proves my claim: that they are against the strike; they are against the PLO; and they feel that the PLO is not acting in their interest.

There is what many people call a "housing timebomb" in the Arab sector, while there is a surplus of housing in the Jewish sector. How does this affect the population?

There is a very severe housing shortage among Jews in Jerusalem as well. Young couples cannot afford the expensive apartments. And we hope that the Ministry of Housing will change its policy so that young Jews do not have to leave Jerusalem. As far as the Arabs are concerned, there is more Arab building activity than there has ever been before. Every month we issue as many building licenses as had been issued by Jordan in a year. That doesn't mean there aren't people who live six or ten to a room, particularly in the Old City. They don't want to leave the Old City. They suspect — wrongly — that if they leave the Old City, Jews will move in. It is very difficult to help people against this background. We have a housing estate in preparation, but very few Arabs want to live in apartments; they prefer small houses, which require a lot of land.

But against the backdrop of tens of thousands of apartments being built for Jews in Jerusalem, would you disagree with the assertion of many of the Arab leaders that housing policy discriminates against Arabs?

Most of this money comes from good Jews from all over the world. After all, the Arab world is a hundred times richer than the Jewish world. Where is their contribution for schools, housing and social welfare in Jerusalem? If at all, they are willing to give money to the PLO in Jerusalem for their activities. So I disagree fully with this and the Arabs' present declaration regarding the incident on the Temple Mount. I've not yet seen an Arab forum of any kind condemn a terrorist act, whether it's children in

Antwerp or a synagogue in Paris. . . Look at the unanimity among Jews about this terrible attack on the Temple Mount.

I'm all for an equal attitude. And for me as Mayor, the throwing of stones by Arab children at tourists or Jews is just as bad as the throwing of stones by ultra-orthodox Jews on the Sabbath on the Ramot Road. But, when Jews do it, the vast majority of Jews condemn it, whereas when Arabs do it, it is condoned. Maybe somebody will get up at a private meeting and say he is against this. But they haven't the civil courage to do this publicly; and very often they may agree with such acts.

Arab leaders claim there is discrimination in education. Arab classes are larger than those of Jews. In the whole Arab sector, there is one gym room, whereas in the Jewish sector there are over 50. Does the Ministry of Education in fact discriminate against Arabs in Jerusalem?

They do lack gym rooms, they do lack classrooms. But you have to see it in perspective. When we took over in 1967, only about a third to half of the girls went to school at all. There were no compulsory kindergartens. We introduced compulsory pre-school kindergartens. And now all of the children go to school from the age of five . . . We haven't caught up with the building program. Still, there is another aspect to this. Arabs are not represented on the City Council [by choice]. Naturally, the people who are represented are making demands. So it is not consistent to choose not to be represented, to disclaim citizenship, and at the same time make public demands and harp about discrimination. ■

MAPAM DISTRIBUTES ANTI-WAR LEAFLETS TO SOLDIERS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Sarah Honig]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Highly placed sources in the Justice Ministry told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they doubt whether Mapam would be legally charged with distributing an anti-war circular among front-line soldiers in Lebanon.

The sources said that it is unlikely that any action will be taken. And that Mapam leaders or activists are not even likely to be asked about how it happened that the party position paper found its way to IDF units. "Some degree of displeasure will be expressed, however," said the sources. The official recommendation of Acting Attorney-General Meir Gabbai is due to be made in a few days.

The row over the Mapam circular began on Sunday when it was shown by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to ministers during a cabinet session. The paper had reached Begin and Likud MK's through soldiers who mailed it from Lebanon and said the circular had been distributed to them in their units.

Mapam Secretary-General Victor Shemtov yesterday challenged the government to take Mapam to court over the matter. He maintained that Mapam had nothing to hide and that the opinions expressed in the paper were well-publicized "and no secret. They had already been published, and

similar views appeared in editorials of the Mapam daily *Al Hamishmar*, in *Davar* and in *The Jerusalem Post*," he said.

MK Dov Zakin yesterday wrote Begin inviting him to prosecute Mapam over the leaflet if he so wished. Zakin said the paper was not meant to be distributed among soldiers but only among Mapam keymen.

Zakin said that Begin had deliberately distorted the facts by selective quotation of part of the leaflet in order to widen the gulf in the nation.

Shemtov repeatedly insisted that the paper, stenciled in 3,000 copies, was sent only to party activists "and may have found its way to the front through them. The party as such did not organize its distribution to soldiers."

Shemtov announced that the contents of the circular, entitled "Position Paper Number 1," and issued by the Mapam information team, would be published in full-page paid ads in several newspapers this morning, "in order to show how easy it is to disseminate information and how unnecessary it is to take the trouble to circulate leaflets among soldiers."

This prompted Likud MK Ehud Olmert, one of those who received the leaflets from soldiers in

Lebanon, to ask: "why did Mapam send the circular to anyone, if it now claims that its views are well-known anyway... The position paper looks like a circular intended for mass circulation and the plain fact is that it found its way to soldiers and was distributed to them. This is of incredible and unprecedented danger. What would Mapam say if the Likud, though its views are known too would choose to send its circulars to soldiers it considered its own... Do we really want private armies, politicization and bickering inside the IDF?"

Asher Wallfish adds: The NRP's Haim Druckman in a statement yesterday charged that Mapam was trying to "attain narrow political ends by undermining the morale of the IDF and damaging its fighting spirit."

Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) yesterday wrote to Gabbai asking him to probe why the Likud weekly magazine *Yoman Hashavua* was allowed to be distributed among IDF soldiers, even though it was a party organ which "incites against Knesset Members."

(The Post learns that the IDF does not permit any morning papers to reach front-line soldiers through its official channels because of the editorial views they present. It solely distributes the two evening papers, *Ma'ariv* and *Yediot Aharonot*.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EMIGRATION ANALYZED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE in English 9 Jul 82 pp 11, 12

[Article by Yosef Goell]

[Text]

IT IS POSSIBLE to make an interim summary of the situation of *yerida* — the permanent emigration of Israelis, primarily to North America — on two points, magnitude and motivations, before considering what, if anything, can and should be done about it.

The extent of *yerida*, while it has increased in recent years, is certainly far from catastrophic when compared with remigration figures for other countries of immigration in the past century. While the number of *yordim* has been rising, it is still very low compared with the size of Israel's population and its continued growth.

If the situation merits deep public concern it is in the context of the ideological-Zionist stance whereby all Jews should willingly make aliya to Israel, and the reverse — the departure for good of an Israeli Jew already here, especially one who was born here — is seen as sinful.

The shock over the growing number of sabras among the *yordim* in recent years has not been lessened by demographers' explanations that this increase is only natural given the growth in the proportion of sabras in the general population to over 50 per cent.

Coupled with the concern and chagrin over emigration is the really critical problem: the absence of aliya and the resulting negative balance of migration in the last two years.

In regard to what motivates the growing number of *yordim*, the answer is quite clear: almost exclusively economic and professional considerations. Growing *yerida*, especially in the 1970s and '80s, is one of the spin-offs of an economically more affluent Israeli population which is more ambitious professionally. The down-and-out Israeli who, for whatever reason, cannot make a living here or get to own even a modest roof over his head is not the typical candidate for *yerida*. He probably could not scrape together the price of the ticket and his lack of occupational talents would make it very difficult for him to fend for himself abroad.

IN CONSIDERING what, if anything, is to be done about *yerida*, it is essential to remember at the outset that no one has yet come up with any good ideas on what to do about effectively encouraging aliya either.

It may well be that as long as *yerida* remains within "reasonable" limits, the best advice would be to do nothing. But this advice is unlikely to be accepted by those who keep sending aliya emissaries abroad despite the fact that it has been obvious for years that there is absolutely no correlation between the number of *shlichim* and the number of *olim* who subsequently immigrate from the countries to

which they have been posted.

All the people I spoke to while writing this series agreed on one thing: granting returning *yordim* the benefits accorded to *olim* will not do the trick. One potential Israeli returnee with whom I spoke at an army office asked the interviewing officials about "his rights," but admitted that whether he got them or not would make no difference to his decision to return.

"If they're giving it out why not take what's going, but that's not why a man and his family decide to return home," he said.

Many believe, however, that the knowledge that such rights are given to returning *yordim* tends to increase the rate of *yerida*. The potential *yored*, or Israeli who is

bent on having a short or long fling in the great wide world, is a calculating being. He figures that he has nothing to lose. If he leaves and makes it big abroad, well and good. If he doesn't make it, he can still come back with a duty free refrigerator and video set.

Officials believe that the granting of *olim* rights to returning Israelis, both after the 1967 Six Day War and in 1978, in celebration of the Likud government's advent to power, did not persuade any Israelis abroad to return. However, those who return are still being granted such rights — ironically, on condition that they have not been tempted to spend less than two years abroad.

There are others who argue that the main battle against *yerida* should be fought through moral and social pressure. Yitzhak Rabin, when he was prime minister, achieved a certain amount of notoriety by labelling *yordim* "a fallout of pygmies."

Officials who are involved in the prevention of *yerida* are wary of the tactic of publicly deriding *yordim*. As politicians, they are painfully aware of the fact that very many Israeli families today number at least one *yored* among their dear ones and have mixed feelings — regret and even anger, on the one hand, but family identification, and sometimes even pride and envy in regard to those who have "succeeded," on the other.

STILL, there is something to be said for the adoption of public attitudes towards *yerida* and *yordim*, and political leaders could set an example. One does not necessarily have to be personally insulting to every *yored* one comes across; but one ought to be able to adopt a clear attitude of disdain towards those who have chosen to desert Israel in pursuit of their own dreams.

To be sure, it's a free country and anyone can choose to leave it, either temporarily or for good. But so is it a free — albeit uncompleted — society in which each of us can also express his opinion on *yerida*.

Rabin's "*nefolet shel nemushot*" was perhaps a trifle sharp, but I would accept the argument of those who say that it is essential for Israel to resume fostering among its people, and especially among its young, a clear sense of superiority in comparison with the intrinsic "inferiority" of *yordim*, and one should add, of the *galut* and its Jews and Jewish communities.

The hand-wringing that has occurred over the scare-headlines concerning *yerida* has led to the call for changes in the educational system. Which is only to be expected when people are confronted by problems they don't know how to handle. "We should be educating our youngsters to be more patriotic," some voices declare.

My impression, however, is that no other population in the world is as patriotic as we are. We could insist on a flag in every classroom and have an Israeli version of the American "pledge of allegiance" and the national anthem recited and sung by schoolchildren every morning. But it is hard to believe that such practices would have any effect on *yerida* when these children grow up and are free to choose.

In the field of education I would put my finger on another culprit; the growing emphasis in the home, street and school on the ethic of material success and personal competition. These are "traditional" Jewish values in the Diaspora, the very values that took the Jews of Eastern Europe westward — and not to this country — at the turn of the century.

The growing importance of these values in Israel in the last 15 years is one of the expressions of the general retreat from the concept of the "new Jew" which informed and sparked the early Zionist efforts here. Whether or not it can be reversed is an open question. That the effort to reverse them should be made, ought to be self-evident.

And yet when I was investigating the phenomenon of *yerida* among kibbutz sabras, this was one of the points that often came up. "We have educated our children to be curious about the world as we were when we grew up as cosmopolitan Jews in Europe," I was told time and again in kibbutzim. "Is it any wonder that so many of them, when they grow up, don't want to stay put on the farm, even when it has a discotheque and a sophisticated electronics plant, and prefer instead to investigate for themselves the headwaters of the Amazon and the canyons of downtown New York?"

WOULD IT BE preferable to educate our young to be clods? Obviously not. But just as obviously, something in that delicate balance between cosmopolitan curiosity and comfortable identification with Israel seems to have been upset.

Dr. Aharon Fein of the Hebrew University's School of Social Work, who has conducted one of the few authoritative studies on the subject of *yerida*, is frankly sceptical about changing the content of Israeli education as a means of affecting proneness to emigration.

"First of all, no one knows how to do it," he says. "Besides, while doing my study I met the most wonderful Israeli types, ex-

paratroops, kibbutzniks and others, who had become *yordim*. If the excellent education in patriotism and Zionism which they received did not prevent them from leaving, what hope is there in a daily flag ritual and Hatikva doing the trick?"

Fein would prefer a strategy which attacked the problem on a broad front of practical issues that affect the life-choices people make.

"For example, there is a serious problem of youngsters getting out of the army and feeling unappreciated by the society and country they have served. I have suggested that a sum of say IS1,000 — fully linked — be deposited for every month of service a soldier puts in. When he is demobilized, this money could be used either to pay for university tuition, or train for a job, or towards buying a home. The money should be taken from the current government subsidies for higher education, vocational training and public housing.

"The whole point is that those who choose to leave the country would not benefit from such accumulated deposits, and those who stay would have the feeling that their service to the country was appreciated and had paid off."

Such an idea might be utopian in Israel's super-conservative political setting; however, another of Fein's proposals is being applied.

"I noticed that, on average, about 50,000 Israelis who reside abroad — many but not all of them *yordim* — visit Israel annually. The men of military age among them must report to an army base to receive permission to leave the country again. That, I figured, was a convenient time to try to offer them official assistance in arranging their return, if they are already so in-

clined."

Acting on Fein's proposal, a representative of the Ministry of Absorption and one from the Employment Service have been posted at Ram-70, the army facility in question at Tel Hashomer.

I visited Ram-70 last week to see the idea being applied.

Haya Grajewsky of Absorption and Mordechai Ciechanover of Employment sat and waited for well over an hour before their first "client" came into the small room they had been given by the army. But when he did come in, they swung into action.

The "client," a typical sabra in his late thirties with "ex-kibbutznik" written all over his face, sat down and said that he had been in Chicago for two-and-a-half years and was thinking of coming back in a year's time. He and his wife and three children had left the kibbutz where he had worked for several years as a highly trained technician setting up the equipment for an ultra-modern food processing plant. When they decided to leave it was easy for him to arrange a good job with one of the equipment suppliers in Chicago.

"I got a house and two cars right off. But that's not what we are after. We always intended coming back," he told me.

Haya told him he qualified, under the "young couples" scheme, to get the equivalent of a 25 per cent mortgage for any flat he would buy. "If you can move out to a development area you can in effect get much easier terms, nearly a gift,"

she added.

Mordechai then started questioning him about his work and job prospects, but it was immediately apparent that this man would take care of himself in that respect, being familiar with the openings in his line in Israel.

Nonetheless, the approach was impressive. Both Haya and Mordechai had all the information a potential returnee needed and delivered it with just the right combination of business-like talk and warm but not pushy concern. The "client" reacted, as could be expected, with great openness and appreciation to this unexpected attitude from Israeli bureaucrats.

Haya and Mordechai told me that I had come on a bad day. "We have been operating for four weeks, three of them have been during the war. On some days up to 15 people came; other days have been like today with long intervals separating the few who come in."

The information they had to convey, which included the existence of a labour attache at the consulate in New York who advises returning Israelis and potential olim about the local job market, was not new. The human approach, however, was refreshing.

"Why couldn't your own agencies adopt a similar approach in their daily dealings with all of us as citizens?" I asked.

Their institutional loyalty led to a guarded reply. But what followed was a sorry interchange on the hide-bound nature of the Israeli bureaucracy which is only infrequently capable of such novel experiments as the Ram-70 office.

My impression was that the clients who will be making use of Haya and Mordechai will be those Israelis residing abroad who were never yordim deep down but had always intended returning. Nonetheless, it is worth carrying on with the experiment, which in theory at least should provide contact with scores of thousands of Israeli families living abroad. In comparison, all the shlichim put together see less than 5,000 such Israelis a year.

Whenever I write about emigration I remember the chance meeting I had with a yored in Hartford a few years ago. I had asked the community where I was lecturing to arrange a meeting with yordim, and 25 couples got together for an evening of news from the Old Country and for the standard gripe session.

At the end of the evening, one man, an engineer, insisted on taking me back to my hotel, obviously for the purpose of having a private conversation.

"I've been here since 1966," he said. "I got a good job with an atomic engineering firm as soon as I got here and for the past few years I've been running my own small company which is doing fine. I've had my split-level home, lawn and two cars for some time now. So I'm doing fine, won't you say?"

"You know what kills me? I go back to Israel every year to visit my aged parents and I meet with the guys who were in my class in the Technion. You won't believe it, but every last one of them had made it better than I have."

With their apartments, their interest in their work, their four-week annual vacations, and the number of times they've travelled abroad--I'm telling you, as an Israeli who's made it in the States, they're better off than I am. And the thought kills me."

CSO: 4400/380

KOOR INDUSTRIES REPORTS OUTLOOK AS NEW DIRECTOR INSTALLED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Macabeen Dean]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Neither Naftali Blumenthal, outgoing director-general of the Koor complex, nor Yeshayahu Gavish, his successor, were very optimistic about the company's economic and financial outlook for the rest of 1982, although they had nothing to complain about profits during 1981.

Blumenthal, who is an Alignment MK, plans to devote much more of his time to political matters; Gavish, now deputy director-general, will simply move across the hall into Blumenthal's office.

For the first six months of 1982, Blumenthal told *The Post*, sales had increased by 3.5 per cent in real terms, although the target had been 8 per cent. As for exports, the increase was 4 per cent (calculated in dollars, which therefore does not take into account the devaluation of the dollar), while the target had been 18 per cent.

Both Blumenthal and Gavish, in revealing facts and figures of the 1981 financial statements, presented most of the gains in "real" figures, not in inflationary ones, to give a more accurate picture.

However, the financial statements have not been drawn up in accordance with recommendation number 23 of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (which provides for "deflated" financial statements), since Koor encompasses 282 separate companies, and switching over to the new system simply takes time. The task would be completed in a few months;

moreover, a "parallel" set of financial statements in "dollars" would also be drawn up, which although not necessary, would further clarify the overall picture.

The reasons for failing to meet the projected goals for this year so far, the two executives said, were many: the world recession was one; moreover, there might have been some cancellation of orders due to "political reasons"; no government orders for "even one cannon shell" (Soltam is part of the Koor group) had yet come in. There was also the feeling that although orders from the security services would begin flowing in again, the government would decrease civilian purchases in direct proportion to the increase in military ones, in order to fight inflation.

Blumenthal wanted more government help in increasing exports, especially for those exports which were above and beyond present figures, as well as more help in development plans. Also, he wanted much harsher anti-dumping regulations, since many foreign companies had turned to that practice in the current recession. Gavish noted that "if the world recession continues, we may have to retool some plants and cut back production at others." For example, sales of metal pipes, which came to \$15m. last year, since there was a slump in oil drilling abroad.

As for the 1981 calendar year financial statements, the Koor

group had a "financial activity" (from sales, carrying out projects for others, investments, etc.) of IS24.5 billion, a 14 per cent real increase over the previous year.

Net profits after taxes were IS925m., a 17 per cent increase over 1980.

As for exports, they grew by 15 per cent in 1981, to stand at \$452m. This means that 31 per cent of all output was exported, compared to 30 per cent in 1980 and only 25 per cent in 1979. Of the figure of \$452m., the largest chunk, \$140m., came from Tadiran; \$103m. from Makhteshim-Agan; \$43m. from Alliance and \$42m. from Soltam.

Manpower increased from 28,800 persons at the end of 1980 to 31,000 at the end of 1981.

A booklet showing five-year results shows that net profits grew from \$12m. in 1977 to \$15m. in 1978. They were \$37m. in 1979 and \$57m. in 1980, reaching \$70m. (or IS925m.) in 1981.

Investment in buildings and equipment grew from \$67m. in 1977 to a peak of \$142m. in 1980, then fell to \$124m. in 1981. The target for the current year is \$150m. (The figure of \$150m., if deflated for the devaluation of the dollar, is less than the 1980 figure.)

Investments in R&D constituted between 2.2 per cent and 2.5 per cent of sales during the past five years. In 1981 this meant \$36m. was spent on research and development. About 50 per cent of all exports are based on Koor's R&D.

MINISTER BEN-PORAT'S BACKGROUND, VIEWS ANALYZED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

MORDECHAI BEN-PORAT, the new minister without portfolio, is one of the very few Israeli politicians who demonstrably command sufficient *personal* support to justify their seat in the Knesset. How many MKs, most ministers and former ministers included, could run on a one-man ticket, as Ben-Porat did in 1977, and collect 1/120 of the votes?

Ben-Porat did not quite make it to the Knesset in that election, because he failed to obtain the 15,000 mark (the "breakthrough percentage") required for a first seat. But his 15,000-odd votes were an impressive performance.

He recalls the veteran Independent Liberal leader and minister Moshe Kol sadly congratulating him at the time. The ILP, said Kol, though long-established and well-organized, had managed to lose all of its four seats in the election while Ben-Porat, having left Labour at the last moment and set up his own list, almost made it alone.

Ben-Porat says he took those 15,000 votes with him to Moshe Dayan's Telem in the 1981 election, and they accounted for half the party's total.

Moshe Kol is probably even more admiring of Ben-Porat today. The ILP in its time (under Golda Meir and Yitzhak Rabin) had two ministers for its four Knesset seats — and that was considered a remarkable achievement. Ben-Porat, who with the dissolution of Telem is now a lone MK, has bettered the ILP record: he has attained the unsurpassable situation of "one man (in the House) — one vote (in the cabinet)."

HE DISCUSSES all this with a disarming lack of embarrassment. "I'm a politician," he says, "not a philosopher." Once he took the decision to support the government, he says, there was no point in his doing so from the back benches if he could have a cabinet seat and some executive responsibility.

For the present he does not actually have any defined responsibility in the cabinet. Premier Begin has spoken vaguely of "special assignments" but has told Ben-Porat frankly that no ministerial portfolios are available at the moment.

But Ben-Porat is confident that he "won't be idle. I've been a man of action all my life."

BEN-PORAT first made his mark on the political establishment here with his undercover work in his native Iraq as an agent of the Mossad L'Aliya Bet. (Among the congratulations he received this week was one from Shlomo Hillel MK who remarked, "My driver has made it to minister." Both men's minds flashed back to those daring days in Baghdad when Ben-Porat, in the guise of a taxi-driver, ferried Hillel, the senior agent, around town — and was able to talk with him freely and without being overheard as they drove).

Ben-Porat has maintained an active involvement in aliya since those times. In 1979, after Khomeini came to power in Iran, he was sent into Teheran secretly for some last-minute rescue work. Now, as a minister, he intends to continue this involvement. There are still Jewish communities in distress — in Syria,

in Ethiopia — who need his kind of careful, quiet help.

BEN-PORAT traces his decision to support the government back to the late Moshe Dayan. Shortly after the 1981 election, in which Dayan's Telem party scored its disappointing two seats (Ben-Porat was the second man on the list), Dayan said the party ought not to be responsible for toppling the Begin government.

This was the guideline that Telem followed while Dayan lived — and continued to follow after Dayan died last October and Yigael Hurvitz took over his Knesset seat.

For Hurvitz, a former minister under Begin and a fervent "Greater Israel" man, this posed no particular problem. But Ben-Porat, with a Socialist-leaning outlook on economics and Dayan-style ambivalence on defence and foreign policy, often found it hard to decide how to vote.

In a series of key confidence votes in the spring, however, he plumped for Likud (when his vote alone could have tipped the balance) — and his joining the coalition, and eventually the cabinet, followed from that.

He says that the dissolution of Telem can also be traced back to Dayan. After the 1981 election Dayan said the little party would have to consider whether to be or not to be once the Sinai withdrawal was completed the following May. Two seats, Ben-Porat explains, is just not enough of a parliamentary basis on which to build up a viable political movement. Dayan's death meant there was no leader, and Telem was saddled with debts and lacked any grass-roots organization.

"A demagogue, or an extremist like Meir Pa'il or Shulamit Aloni, can survive as a diminutive Knesset faction," Ben-Porat remarks, "but I'm not like that..."

His negotiation with Premier Begin must have been a strange affair. As he tells it, he remarked to

Begin during the course of the discussions that he would still prefer to rejoin Labour if only Labour would end its alignment with Mapam. That was why, he explained to the Premier, he declined the offer to join the Likud as a one-man group within the bloc.

For the moment, he said, he preferred to keep all his options open. "Perhaps I'll feel good in the Likud-led cabinet and eventually I will decide to join the bloc." But, with the political situation in Israel so fluid, and the possibility of a major shake-up of the existing party structure never far beyond the horizon, Ben-Porat prefers to bide his time.

Begin readily acknowledged, he says, that he is worth his own seat in voters. His constituency, mainly people of Iraqi origin, with a distinct geographical focus (his hometown, Or Yehuda), have stayed remarkably loyal through his meanderings around the political map.

His constituency — there is even a formal 21-man "secretariat" — was thoroughly pleased with his decision to join the coalition, he says. In fact he had to exert all of his influence to head off a vote urging him to join the Likud itself "even though most of my people are veteran Labourites."

"That's the trend today," Ben-Porat continues. "There's no denying it. The nation at large — I mean the ordinary people, not the readers of *Ha'aretz* — are supportive of the government, and of the war. People are thoroughly fed up with Labour's lack of leadership."

"I tried for months to negotiate with Shimon Peres. But he's in a catch situation; he can't impose his own real views on his party. Labour has no courageous leadership...."

Even after his crucial confidence votes in favour of the government, Ben-Porat reveals, the negotiations between him and Labour continued. But the stand-off with Mapam — they demanding his re-

jection and he demanding their ouster — proved an insuperable obstacle.

THE BEST for Israel would be a national unity government, he says, especially at this moment of new opportunity in the region.

Perhaps it was good that Begin and Sharon, with their image of strength and unpredictability, led the country during the war, Ben-Porat observes. The perception of Israel "as a bit of a crazy state" had probably helped achieve the war's successes.

But now, to make the most of the opportunities that have opened up, a reinforcement of political wisdom and experience, in the form of Rabin, Peres, Bar-Lev etc., would do the Begin cabinet a power of good.

The possible developments triggered by the war and its aftermath seem mind-boggling and mouth-watering as Ben-Porat lists them. "Maybe Syria will cool towards the Soviet Union, in the wake of its military drubbing. Perhaps the Saudis will cool towards the PLO, following the PLO's discomfiture. King Hussein might feel the situation has radically altered and it is time for him to make his move. The U.S. is plainly a prime winner — and it remains to be seen how Washington will cash in on its political gains."

"We have got to carefully consider all of these aspects, and think how best we too can take advantage of them."

Is such creative thinking taking place in Jerusalem? "I don't know," Ben-Porat replies. "But I'm about to find out. If it is, the cabinet ministers will presumably know."

What about "unilateral autonomy," the banner of Moshe Dayan and of "Telem"?

"That's archaeology now," Ben-Porat coolly replies. The war in Lebanon has changed everything. "The Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza are not the same any more..."

JET ENGINE PRODUCTION PROMISES INDEPENDENCE FROM EXPORTS

Jerusalem THE ISRAEL ECONOMIST in English May 82 p 16

[Article by Harvey Brown]

[Text]

When Israel was about to sell its Kfir fighter plane to a number of foreign countries, the US invoked its right of veto, based on the fact that the Kfir's jet engine was manufactured by General Electric, an American company.

Israel's need to develop its own jet engine has no simple solution. Professor Benjamin Gal-Or, Head of Technion's Turbo-Jet Engine Laboratory says: "As difficult as it was to create the Kfir, the level of advanced technology demanded for an independent design of its engine would be many times greater. We are speaking of a field where the expertise and infrastructure for advanced turbo-jet engines can be found in only a handful of the world's nations. Moreover, the gas turbine engine we are familiar with today will give way in the 1980s and 1990s to new concepts and materials that are just now in the development stage — a stage requiring many expensive, well-equipped laboratories and altitude test facilities costing hundreds of millions of dollars."

The Turbo-Jet Engine Laboratory headed by Professor Gal-Or is inter-disciplinary; although it is affiliated with the Faculty of Aeronautical Engineering, it works closely with the Faculty of Mechanical En-

gineering and the Department of Materials Engineering. The Technion is the only Israeli institution in which these three faculties exist together, which places the Laboratory in a unique position. The Laboratory is a partner in research to half-a-dozen industries throughout the country who participate in the manufacturing of jet engines and their components. This combined expertise enables turbo-jet engines to be built today in Israel. These companies include: Bet Shemesh Engines, Israel Aircraft Industry, TAT — Aero Equipment Industry, Iscar Blades, Ormat Turbines, Koor Industries — Carmel Forge, and Cyclone Aviation Products.

But design and production are two different things. The manpower and infrastructure for the initial creative phase is still rather thin, and years of groundwork are required in research and development. This work can be accomplished only by a cadre of scientists and engineers which has yet to be brought into existence. In other words, graduate students at an advanced level must be allowed and encouraged to study turbo-jet engine design, modification and maintenance. The basic infrastructure already exists at the Technion; it needs only to be expanded.

Professor Or-Gal explains: "Not only are there graduate students currently studying who would be suitable for this kind of specialized education, but there are many graduates in many aspects of Israeli industry who are now looking for sophisticated work in this expanding field.

The Laboratory maintains extensive contacts with Government and industry, both in Israel and abroad. Currently, General Electric's Engine Division is spending over a quarter of a million dollars with the Laboratory for the development of engine dust separators for a gas-turbine propelling helicopters. The project is aimed at protecting the compressor and turbine blades from erosion and clogging by the dust which is stirred up during take-off and landing in desert areas. The semi-arid terrain in Israel is especially suited to this research.

Five other projects are being conducted in the Laboratory with the aid of 10 engineers, technicians and graduate students. They include: the design of expendable jet engines for pilotless planes; plasma coating (mainly ceramic materials and super alloys) of hot components

in the combustion chamber and after-burners of jet engines; and the use of a new method which can predict the rate of deterioration of 747 Jumbo Jet engines.

The Turbo-Jet Laboratory is currently expanding within its present quarters with the Chicago and St. Louis Chapters of the American Technion Society are raising \$2 million to build or purchase advanced equipment. The real meaning for such a project lies with the future needs of Israel in turbo-jet engines. Any engine to be developed in Israel must be tested on the ground along with simulations of altitude and speed. This requires advanced laboratories and qualified research teams.

"Towards the end of the 1980s, Israel may become semi-independent in turbine engine design if a set of clear aims is translated into proper budgets distributed among various research and development centers," says Gal-Or. "Within the scope of such a national program, the Turbo-Jet Laboratory can play a significant role, especially with new equipment to be purchased in accordance with national needs." ■

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NEW BONDING TECHNIQUE JOINS DIFFERENT METALS

Jerusalem THE ISRAEL ECONOMIST in English May 82 p 17

[Text]

Metals of widely differing melting points can be indissolubly joined by means of a process recently developed by Dr. Arich-Lev Levin of the Technion's Department of Materials Engineering, and Dr. Moshe Wein of the Israel Institute of Metals. The new process can also bond metals to ceramics. Extensive laboratory tests have been carried out with a number of combinations and the process is now ready for the setting up of a first pilot plant.

Conventional bonding methods, such as welding and brazing, usually cannot be applied if the metals have greatly differing melting points, while the true bonding of metals and ceramics was commonly considered completely impractical. More advanced methods, such as diffusion bonding and explosive cladding, also have severe limitations of various kinds and the need for a new method designed to overcome the many obstacles appears to be self-evident. The process developed

at the Technion promises to do this, with the additional advantages of modest time and energy requirements.

The new technique makes use of the accelerated diffusion accompanying recrystallization in the contact zone of the matched pair of materials, high-strength bonds being obtained in a matter of minutes, even seconds in some cases. The techniques based on conventional diffusion as a rule require several hours for achieving similar results.

Bonds already produced include: aluminum to different steels (including stainless), duralumin to steel, and ceramics to a variety of metals. Even "sandwich" structures comprising such heterogeneous layers as aluminum, steel and a ceramic material, have been produced with relative ease.

It would appear that the applications in such exacting industries as aviation, gas turbines, etc. are as diverse as the kinds of materials that can be joined by this technique. ■

RAYMOND IDDIH WARNS AGAINST PERMANENCY OF ISRAELI INVASION

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic No 125, 3-9 Jul 82 pp 1-6

[Interview with Raymond Iddih by AL-MAJALLAH in Paris: "Israel Wants To Defeat Lebanon and Create a Christian State Allied With It in Order to Control the Arab World--Saudi Arabia Is Lebanon's Only Hope; an Historic Role Awaits King Fahd--What I Would Do if Elected President--I Have Failed To Form a Lebanese Government-in-Exile; But I Will Keep on Trying"; date not specified]

[Text] Raymond Iddih issued a warning through AL-MAJALLAH to the world against Israel's plans for Lebanon. He cautioned that Israel is intent on the conquest of all Lebanon and on trying to create a small Christian state in it.

This warning was part of a comprehensive and frank interview by AL-MAJALLAH with Raymond Iddih in his apartment in the Prince de Gaulle Hotel in Paris, where he has been residing since leaving Lebanon in 1976.

Raymond Iddih is the noble Lebanese politician who became famous for his frankness and boldness in his dealings with everybody, inside Lebanon and out. Today he is the leader who many people consider, publicly and in private, the man for the Lebanese presidency in this most dangerous period in the history of Lebanon. The country is threatened with extinction. But for Raymond Iddih to become President of Lebanon, succeeding current President Elias Sarkis will depend for the most part on formulas and calculations which lie, in all likelihood, beyond the will of the Lebanese.

Many people know Raymond Iddih, because he is in constant communication, not only with most of the important people in Lebanon, but also with many Europeans, Americans and Arabs. The importance of this interview contains much of Raymond Iddih's boldness, information and prediction. Here is the interview:

[Question] Does the Israeli invasion of Lebanon spell the end of Lebanon, or is it the beginning of "something new?" What could this "something new" be?

[Answer] The Israeli invasion might be the end of Lebanon in terms of its 10,400 square kilometers, i.e., Lebanon in its borders that have been internationally recognized since independence. I believe that only the United States

is capable of preserving Lebanon as it used to be, the country where 17 officially-recognized sects have lived in harmony, the land of freedom and democracy. If the United States does not decide to work to save Lebanon, as it pledged many times, then I see no way out from the problem. For years Washington has repeatedly said it wants to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity, its independence and its sovereignty with its internationally-recognized boundaries. If Washington backs out of its promise to Lebanon--a democratic friend of the U.S.--then Lebanon will not be the same again.

[Question] This means that the fate of Lebanon no longer lies in the hands of the Lebanese?

[Answer] Yes. This means that the fate of Lebanon is no longer in the hands of the Lebanese. And we are not the first people to be in such condition. Take, for example, France, a great nation with a deeprooted history full of wars and sacrifices. In World War II, Germany occupied France. If it were not for the American forces landing on France's shores, France would not have been liberated from the German occupation. So what can we expect of a small country like Lebanon with two foreign armies in it and several militias to external forces?

Arab-European Force, Not American or Russian

[Question] There is a faction in America, within the Reagan Administration and elsewhere, that regards the Israeli invasion as "having positive aspects which must be exploited," and calls for a new American policy in the Middle East based on this invasion--either restoring Lebanon as it used to be, or reactivating the Palestinian autonomy talks. What do you think of this?

[Answer] The attitude of this faction in America reminds me of the story of the friend who wanted to swat a wasp with a strong hard piece of wood: the wasp flew away and the friend died from the force of the blow. Naturally, the Israeli invasion is not the answer. At the beginning of last March, some reporters asked me if I was a candidate for the presidential elections in Lebanon. I replied, yes, but there are three conditions that must be fulfilled before I accept my nomination. They are:

- 1) The withdrawal of Israel from all of southern Lebanon in accordance with Lebanese-Israeli Pact (1949) and Security Council Resolution 425, 426 (1978) and 501 (1982).
- 2) The withdrawal of Syria from all Lebanese territory.
- 3) That a multi-national force take the place of the Syrian army. It may be an Arab force or a European force, or an Arab-European force; but it may not include Syrian forces of any kind.

If America really wanted to help Lebanon, it could have demanded Israel to comply with the Security Council Resolutions pertaining to Lebanon, especially the last two resolutions, 508 and 509. All of these resolutions call for the total

withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. America can pressure Israel because it is the principal source of Israel's support, militarily, economically, materially and politically. Israel would not be able to maintain its war operations in Lebanon--which cost it \$100 million a day, according to Tel Aviv's own admission--if the United States were to stop supporting it. After that, America could agree with the Arab and European states to create an Arab-European force to include between 30,000 and 40,000 soldiers to support the Lebanese army as it proceeds to strip the Palestinians and the Lebanese militias of their heavy arms. This would come after the Lebanese president had called on the Syrian army to withdraw from Lebanon in accordance with the decisions of the Riyahd summit and the Cairo summit of October 1976.

The Arab forces that need to be sent to Lebanon should come from states that have no designs on Lebanon. I mention, for example, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt (on condition that it returns to the Arab fold first), and Sudan. In my opinion, America should not send troops to Lebanon, because that would move the Soviet Union to send its troops, which would lead to a partition of Lebanon into two parts: on one side, we would have American and Israeli troops, and on the other, Russian and Syrian. Lebanon would then become like East and West Germany. I want so to emphasize the point: America is capable of pressuring Israel by threatening to cut off aid to it if it does not withdraw from Lebanon. I believe also that the Arab states are capable of demanding that Syria withdraw its troops from Lebanon by threatening to cut off financial aid to Damascus. We would then be averting the killing of thousands of innocent people, and the destruction of Lebanon's cities and villages.

[Question] By invading Lebanon, does Israel aim only at striking at the Palestinian resistance and evicting the Syrians, as it claims, or does it want to achieve other, undeclared objectives?

[Answer] The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is not only aimed at evicting the Syrians and defeating the Palestinian resistance and liquidating its leadership, or "saving the world from the center of international terrorism," as it claims. Israel knows that the Palestinian resistance does not constitute a military threat to it. It could launch a raid into Beirut any time it wants--as it did in Beirut in 1973 when it killed the three leaders Kamal 'Adwan, Kamal Nassir and Abu Yusuf, and as it did in Entebbe, Uganda to rescue the Israelis in the hijacked airplane--and destroy the Palestinian leadership. Israel does not need to undertake such broad military operations which could incur heavy losses on Lebanon. But the truth is that the real objective of the Israeli invasion is to defeat Lebanon and strike at its very composition. Lebanon used to disturb Israel from the start, because the coexistence in Lebanon of various sects, contradicted the Zionist ideology that wanted to create a Jewish state with no room for other sects. The truth is that Europe proposed more than once to Israeli officials to adopt the prevailing Lebanese system of sectarian coexistence, i.e., the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state in Muslims, Christians and Jews would coexist, but Israel would reject that because sectarian multiplicity does not suit it. Ever since its establishment, Israel wanted to

destroy Lebanon. In 1953 I warned of this Israeli danger when I said in a speech to the parliament: "Israel wants to replace the port of Beirut with that of Haifa, Beirut airport with Lod airport, a Beirut with Tel Aviv as a world financial center." I repeatedly said that Israel wanted to replace Lebanon's role as a meeting-place between east and west. In my view, Israel is planning to destroy Lebanon before peace takes place between Israel and the Arab states, so that it might take the place of Lebanon in the period following peace.

The Dangerous Cost

[Question] Does all this mean that Israel will not withdraw easily from Lebanon, that it intends to remain there for a long time?

[Answer] I believe that Israel cannot withdraw from Lebanon. After such a great military operation, and a high number of casualties from among its ranks, and what it sustained in political and material terms, Israel cannot withdraw from Lebanon without getting "something." Israel has wanted to obtain the waters of the Litani and al-Hasbani rivers in the south--or a great part of it--since 1919. What is more dangerous is that in 1954, Moshe Dayan and Ben Gurion came up with a plan for destroying Lebanon and creating a Maronite state instead of the Lebanese republic that had existed there since independence. Ben Gurion and Moshe Sharret said that Israel's northern borders must extend to the mouth of the Litani River. Moreover, I believe that Israel would agree to Syria taking a piece of Lebanon--the Biqa', Akkar and perhaps Tripoli--as compensation for the Golan. Since the 1973 war, I have said more than once that Israel will not give up the Golan, not only for strategic reasons, but also, and especially, for reasons of water--because the Banyas River spouts from southern Golan, and because, as many people believe, there is a large reservoir of water in the interior of the Golan. But Israel will demand in return that Syria sign a peace treaty with it. Here we must pause over the content a dangerous article written by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in THE WASHINGTON POST on 16 June last. In it he said: "The public position of the Reagan Administration (toward the Lebanese crisis) is wise and responsible. It requires the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the recreation of a strong central government in Lebanon that would exercise its authority over the entire country. This principle remains a sound one even if, ultimately, a few Syrian troops remain in the northern-most part of the Biqa' Valley, and Israeli forces remain all along the Galilee border (within Lebanese territory)." Kissinger was accused in 1974 of desiring the "Cyprusization" of Lebanon (i.e., a partition of Lebanon along the lines of Cyprus) and a "Balkanization" of the region, i.e., the creation there of small sectarian states. Kissinger desires the partition of Lebanon so as to settle 400,000 Palestinians there without weapons or leadership, of course. Then Syria would take a piece of Lebanon and a small Maronite state would be created just as Ben Gurion and Dayan planned. Then Israel would take a piece of Lebanon extending up to the Litani River. Today I repeat what I said to the French newspaper LE MONDE on 16 December 1975: "We face an American design aimed at partitioning Lebanon. This partition, in the event that it takes place, will lead in the short-run or the long-run to an explosive situation in Syria. The goal of the partition would be the

creation of several states of a sectarian nature alongside Israel, tantamount to isolated states sharing in the accomplishment of the objectives of the Jewish state and the Balkanization of the region.

The Mistake of Israel's Allies in Lebanon

[Question] Do you believe that the Reagan Administration is implementing the Kissinger plan?

[Answer] Perhaps not. The truth is that Israel's goal is control of the Arab world. One of Israel's objectives in the invasion of Lebanon is to "make the Arabs understand that it is better for them to come to terms with Israel, because the Israeli army--which destroyed the nuclear reactor in Iraq, and invaded Lebanon with no difficulty--is capable of striking at any time it wishes and of destroying anything it wishes in the area.

[Question] Do you believe, therefore, that the invasion of Lebanon is the beginning of a dangerous Israeli role in that country, its objectives surpassing those claimed by Tel Aviv?

[Answer] From the start I was against the partition of Lebanon: In October 1975, a closed meeting took place between Camille Chamoun, Pierre Jumayyil, and myself in Bakirkay, the headquarters of the Maronite Patriarch. In this meeting I told Chamoun and Jumayyil: "There is an Israeli plot to partition Lebanon and create a small Maronite state to be an ally of Israel. I cannot accept this and agree to the creation of a small Maronite state." The Phalange party and Camille Chamoun committed a big mistake when they cooperated and agreed with Israel to train militia forces attached to it, and accepted arms from Israel. Today, certain of those who cooperated with Israel are trying to give the Lebanese the impression that they are against partition. The fact is that the matter is out of their hands. From now on, Israel will have the first and last word in Lebanon! Israel has begun appointing Israeli governors in Tyre, Sidon, Hasbiya and the Chouf area. It has taken a series of measures that show clearly that it doesn't intend to withdraw soon, in a matter of weeks. One of these measures, for example, is the beginning of cultivating the land in the South and the sending of Israeli experts in the affairs of occupied lands to southern Lebanon; careful census of Lebanese in areas now controlled by the Israeli army; issuing of identity cards in these areas with a Star of David on them, etc. Israel desires the total conquest of Lebanon in order to carry out its various plans for it. And only America is capable of preventing Israel from carrying out its plans in Lebanon.

[Question] Will America do that?

[Answer] I hope that the conscience of the American people will awaken and see what Israel did in Lebanon with their money. And I hope America will restore Lebanon's integrity, sovereignty and regional safety. But I fear that this hope will remain only a hope.

One Occupation Army

[Question] What do you think of the Western position that there are three occupation armies in Lebanon: The Israeli army, the Syrian army, and the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] I believe that this generalization is mistaken. There is only one occupation army in Lebanon, the Israeli army, because it violated the pact agreements and the Security Council resolutions. The Syrian Army entered Lebanon on the basis of the request of the Phalange party. But afterward, it entered in the context of the Arab Deterrent Force created by the Riyadh summit, and then the Cairo summit. It is an army under the command of the Lebanese president, and its military commander is Lebanese. The Lebanese Government agreed several times to the renewal of the force's tasks, on the premise that it constitutes the reserve of the Lebanese army. Therefore, from the legal aspect there is a huge difference between the two armies. And if I occasionally say that the Syrian army is an occupation army, I am expressing a personal political position. This is because the Arab Deterrent Forces have become purely Syrian forces for the last 3 years. As for the Palestinian resistance, it is connected with Lebanon according to the Cairo agreements, even if it violated them.

[Question] Your positions are all based on the assumption that Lebanon's borders recognized since 1920 are legal boundaries, whereas more than one side considers the boundaries set by the French mandate as unjustifiable, which explains Syria's old intention of annexing parts of Lebanon to Syria?

[Answer] Syria has no historical or geographical right to any part of Lebanese territory. Lebanon's borders were recognized before Syria existed as an independent state. Syria's present borders were not demarcated until after World War I, i.e., until the French mandate. Before that, Syria's present territory was merely a part of the vast Ottoman Empire called Wilayet al-Sham. Look at this map of Lebanon which the French army drew up in 1862. There is almost no difference between it and the borders of Greater Lebanon declared in 1920. All that happened was that the five powers that were included in the protocols of 1861 and 1864 conceded (without having any right to do so) portions of Lebanese territory to the Ottoman Emperor, not to Syria, which was non-existent at that time. These portions are: the South, beginning from Sidon; Beirut; Tripoli; Akkar, and the Biqa'.

After that, the Ottoman Sultan decided for administrative reasons to include the Biqa' in Wilayet al-Sham. But this inclusion does not give the Syria of today any right to this part of Lebanese territory. After World War I, France agreed to restore Lebanon's borders as they had been previously, upon the demand of the Lebanese. So Greater Lebanon corresponded--with the exception of certain modifications--to the 1862 map which I indicated, and which demarcates the Emirate of Lebanon as it was in the middle of the 19th century.

Sarkis, Lebanon's Last President?

[Question] Will Ilyas Sarkis be the last Lebanese president?

[Answer] If the partition of Lebanon takes place, Sarkis will be--as a result of his carelessness, and lack of a firm position on the Israeli invasion and this conspiracy, of which he may have been informed of--the last Lebanese president.

[Question] President Sarkis' term will end in a few weeks. Many people say that Lebanon needs a strong president in the forthcoming period, and they say that you are the strongest presidential candidate. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I refuse to discuss the subject before the Israeli army and the Syrian army withdraw from Lebanon. That is what I said in March 1982, and it is what I say now. In any case, the Lebanese president will not be elected by the people, but by the parliament. And a large part of the Lebanese deputies are used to voting according to external instructions: In 1943 they elected Bishara Khoury, in agreement with Great Britain and Nahhas Pasha; in 1952 they elected Camille Chamoun, according to the desire of Great Britain; in 1958 they elected Fu'ad Shihab, according to the desire of 'Abd al-Nassir and America; and in 1976 they elected Ilyas Sarkis, according to the will of America and Syria. Anyway, General Sharon makes no secret of his intentions when he announced that he wants a new order in Lebanon, which means that he wants an order and a president subservient to Israel.

If I Were Elected President

[Question] The presidential elections are going to start this coming 23 July. If the parliament meets at that time, and elected you president while you were abroad, would you accept or refuse?

[Answer] I do not think that will happen. But suppose that it did. Then I would give myself one month in which to carry out a certain task before I would take over the presidency and make the oath to the constitution on 23 September. What is this task? I would immediately embark on a world tour and an Arab tour that would include the great powers concerned with Lebanon. I would meet with Pope John Paul II and President Brezhnev, President Reagan, President Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher, head of the British Government, and others. Similarly, I would meet with Arab officials. If I become convinced, as a result of my tour, that I would be able to restore Lebanon as it used to be, perhaps better than it used to be, I would accept this responsibility. Otherwise, I would resign a month after my election to give the parliament an opportunity to meet and elect someone else for president, since there must not be a vacuum in the office of the presidency.

The Fate of the Palestinians

[Question] What will be the fate of the Palestinians and the Palestinian resistance in your idea of a resolution of the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] The Palestinians' conduct has cost them their country and ours. I do not agree to the Cairo agreements that grant legitimacy to a Palestinian military presence in Lebanon. I have told the Palestinian leadership several times that its own welfare requires the abolishment of these treaties because one day they will serve as a pretext for Israeli intervention in Lebanon. And this is what happened. From my part, I believe that any serious resolution of the Lebanese crisis requires the abolishment of the Cairo agreements and their replacement with an agreement that conforms with the Pact and with the Security Council resolutions. In any case, it has now been proven that arms are no longer useful in issues relating to small peoples. Arms are useful for the great powers. But for small peoples, the only refuge is in politics and diplomacy. Concerning the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, I see nothing to prevent them from staying there to await a resolution of their problem, but on condition that they return to the situation that existed before 1967, i.e., noninterference in Lebanon's domestic affairs. In any case, everyone must learn (starting with America) there can be no security and no peace in Lebanon and the Middle East as long as the Palestinian issue remains unsolved. And the only solution to this issue is the creation of a Palestinian state in Palestine, unless Israel is capable of destroying the Palestinian people... and that is impossible!

Saudi Arabia Is the Only Hope

[Question] Do you have any words to direct to Arab officials?

[Answer] I have no words to direct to them after the negative and unexpected position taken by the Arabs generally toward Lebanon. This was clearly demonstrated at the Arab foreign ministers' conference held in Tunis, in which no decisions were taken or arrangements made to confront the Israeli invasion and the attack on Beirut, just as they did not call on Europe to boycott Israel.

[Question] Then there is no hope for Lebanon from the Arab states?

[Answer] The only hope possible is from Saudi Arabia, because it is the only Arab state capable of doing anything serious, and because its welfare and responsibility in the eyes of history and the Arabs demand that it put pressure on the United States. Saudi Arabia is the only Arab state capable of rescuing Lebanon today. The new Saudi King Fahd bin 'Abd al-Aziz is strong and active, and I believe that he wants to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, especially since that would be to Saudi Arabia's benefit. I hope that King Fahd will take up the historic role expected of him, and prevent the partition of Lebanon and Israel's domination of Lebanon--especially now, upon Haig's resignation and the arrival of George Shultz, a friend of the Arabs. I hope he will influence America to put pressure on Israel. But the great danger lies in America deciding to rely from now on solely on Israel's military strength in the area. In that case, Israel will endeavor to impose its will on the Arab states after trying to crush them militarily, if need be.

A Lebanese Government-in-Exile

[Question] More than once you have undertaken to form a government-in-exile aimed at saving Lebanon. What is with this government?

[Answer] An occupied country cannot be liberated from within. There are many historical examples of this, from De Gaulle on. Since 1976 I have been engaged in political activity and international contact in an attempt to save my country. I visited many countries in Europe, and I visited the United States, and I explained to the officials I met the problem of Lebanon in all of its dimensions. I discovered that there is a need for forming a Lebanese government-in-exile. On that basis, I contacted prominent Lebanese political figures of weight, of various sects, and I proposed that they come to Paris to form together a Lebanese government-in-exile. Of course, I do not want to mention any names. But my efforts failed because these figures believed they were capable of saving Lebanon from within.

[Question] Are you resuming your efforts at forming a government-in-exile, particularly now in light of the Israeli occupation in Lebanon?

[Answer] Naturally, I will start making contact with these figures again to form a government-in-exile. But I do not have much hope for success, for reasons I do not want to get into now.

A Call to the Lebanese and a Warning to the World

[Question] Do you have any words to direct to the Lebanese people in this difficult trial it is being put through?

[Answer] I can feel the desperate situation which my people are going through, and the pain they are suffering. But I would like to remind this people that the ones responsible for everything that has occurred are the ones who signed the Cairo agreements, and who convinced the Lebanese then that the problems related to the military Palestinian presence were settled. Then later they agreed to the intervention of the Syrian army to resolve the civil war. Now, after paving the way for the Israeli invasion, they want to convince people that the Israeli army has come to give them freedom. Those responsible are, first of all, certain Maronite leaders, especially the Phalange party that allied itself with Syria, and then with Israel. Between alliances, thousands have been killed, hundreds of thousands dispersed, our country destroyed, and our people bearing needless suffering. These Maronite leaders have [word indistinct] the real face of the Maronite sect, even though they only represent a small segment of Maronites. I would like to call on the Lebanese to wake up and do everything they can to restore Lebanon as the country of coexistence, love and freedom. Here I direct a call and a warning to the world: Don't let Israel conquer Lebanon and install a Christian state there. And I repeat, Lebanon cannot be saved without the help of America, the superpower, because America alone is capable of pressuring Israel.

[Question] How do you evaluate Russia's position toward this crisis?

[Answer] Here one cannot help but pose the following question: Will there ever be a day when Russia intervenes? Russia didn't move since the Israeli invasion began, with its military forces in Syria for the protection of Syria in its own territory, and according to Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1980. Or will there be a day when Russia supports Syria politically in its demand for a part of Lebanon if Israel, with the concurrence of America, acquires another part of Lebanon?

[Question] Do you have any last words to say?

[Answer] History will record that America--American the Christian, the land of human rights--and democratic, free Europe, accepted the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and allowed Israel to destroy its cities and villages, kill thousands of innocent victims, and conquer Lebanon's historical capital, Beirut. America and Europe were supposed to impose various penalties on Israel when the latter refused to comply with the Security Council resolutions pertaining to Lebanon, just as they did with Argentina when it violated only one resolution and refused to implement it, namely Resolution 502 calling on Argentina to withdraw from the Falkland Islands. It was on the strength of this resolution that Britain sent thousands of troops a distance of 8,000 miles away from home. But there is the huge difference that, when Argentina's army went to the Falklands, it did not kill a single Britisher. Whereas Israel killed thousands of people in Lebanon in just a few days. I request to Europe in general, and of France in particular, to concentrate its efforts to help save Lebanon. And I call on America to put a limit on Israel's designs on my country. Otherwise, history will accord that America agreed to Kissinger, Cyrus Vance (Secretary of State under Carter) and Alexander Haig backing Israel to carry out its expansionist plans, and that they allowed Israel's army to destroy Lebanon and its historical cities, Tyre, Sidon and Beirut, and to carry out a massacre against the people of Lebanon--the Land of Cedars whose praises were sung more than 2,000 years ago.

It is up to President Reagan to attend personally to saving Lebanon. And he has all the means by which to do it.

9945

CSO: 4404/570

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

TRIAL ADJOURNMENTS NOTED--Rabat June 30--The trial of the author of a magazine article calling for equal status for Morocco's minority Berber language with the official national Arabic was adjourned for a week after he appeared in court here today. Ali Sadki, a teacher at the Rabat literary faculty, was accused of publishing "false information liable to harm public order and institutions." Mr Sadki was arrested some three weeks ago along with the editor of AMAZIGH magazine, Odzzin Ahardane, whose father is Minister of State for Cooperation, and other members of the publication's staff. All except Mr Sadki were released after ten days of inquiries. Also adjourned was the appeal in another court of 11 leading members of the left-wing National Union of Moroccan Students (UNEM) against sentences of between eight months and three years in jail for "disturbing public order and illegal street demonstrations." The 11 were sentenced last January following unrest in Rabat and other centres over the establishment of campus security guards, who were considered by the students as police agents (A.F.P.). [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2911, 2 Jul 82 p 9]

CSO: 4500/237

SAUDI ROLE IN LEBANESE CRISIS REVIEWED

Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 18 Jun 82 p 17

[Article: "Is the Area Being Led Into Radicalization"]

[Text] Israel's conditions for withdrawing from Lebanon are no longer concealed. They are conditions that impose a "Hebrew peace" by force. The Zionist enemy's cabinet formulated these conditions and proposed them to U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

These conditions are gradated and proposed in phases. In the first phase, Israel wants to impose "a demilitarized zone" extending 40 km into Lebanese territory beginning from Lebanon's southern international recognized border. This zone will be supervised by a "peace-keeping force." Israel prefers that it not be attached to the United Nations but rather that it be modelled after the peace-keeping force in Sinai.

Similarly, Israel demands guarantees that the Palestinian fedayeen be prevented from launching attacks from Lebanese territory. In the next phase, Israel demands that all foreign elements leave Lebanon, particularly the PLO and the Syrian army.

The third phase is the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon patterned after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's foreign minister, has asserted that the Israeli army will not begin to withdraw from Lebanon before "open guarantees" are given regarding these points in the negotiations.

A look at the theory upon which the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt are predicted (also known as the American peace) reveals that Israel no longer trusts America's ability to apply that theory. Why? When the former Egyptian president signed the Camp David accords, Washington was assuring him that Jordan, Lebanon and Syria would also sign them. The theory of the American peace was based on convincing the Arab states bordering Israel to participate in peace negotiations with Israel. The United States was to be the sole mediator in the negotiations. But the attempts made by the United States with respect to Jordan and the others did not succeed, due to Arab rejection to the attempts at a separate peace which aimed at binding each Arab confrontation state separately to a commitment with Israel. The main element in the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights, was avoided.

The Arab rejection reinforced the demands of the PLO to be regarded as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Palestinian resistance by way of southern Lebanon began so that the Cairo treaties would recognize its presence on the military and international levels, thereby obliging the United States to intervene and arrive at a ceasefire directly between Israel and the PLO. This ceasefire, completed under the auspices of the United States, was a "warning siren" to the Zionist entity, particularly since there was talk in American circles to start a dialogue with the PLO and a European attempt at launching a new initiative.

Israel took advantage of the world's preoccupation with the British-Argentine war in the Falklands, the Iraq-Iran war, the Versailles summit meeting that included the seven great industrialized nations, and the NATO conference, to try to impose a "Hebrew peace"--"Pax Hebrabica"--aimed at imposing peace on all of the Arab states by force.

The question that poses itself is: Does this Hebrew peace enjoy American acquiescence?

There are many mysterious, interrelated factors that are not lost on anyone. The United States, which had previously expressed its regret when faced with the Israeli attacks, this time used its "right to criticize," the "veto," against the UN Security Council resolution that condemned the Israeli invasion and called on Israel to withdraw unconditionally. This was after the PLO engaged in some adroit political maneuvering and announced, 1 week before the council assembled in the first week of June, that it would accept a ceasefire.

This resolution did not contain any specific sanctions against Israel, except for a generalized statement to the effect that the council would study "appropriate measures" in its next meeting. This was despite the fact that Washington did impose sanctions against Israel last year when it stopped shipments of arms in return for the Israeli shelling of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, even though, according to international law, the shelling of the reaction was less grave than violating the integrity of a sovereign nation's soil.

Washington justified its "low-key" attitude, according to the expression it used, by saying that it wishes to give its envoy to the area, Mr Philip Habib, every opportunity for success. Nevertheless, this mediator who was dispatched so speedily to occupied Jerusalem, was obliged to wait for 24 hours until Menahem Begin received him.

There is no doubt that Begin is not taking, and will not take, any step towards peace as long as its great ally--the United States--does not take any decisive action against Israel.

In the view of observers, America could not help but bless the invasion were it not for political, strategic considerations.

From the point of view of Israel and America, the Israeli invasion does not constitute a threat to American interests in the Middle East. The "destruction" of the PLO will put an end to the "delicate balance" of forces in Lebanon to the advantage of the Christian Phalange, which Israel considers its "friend," just as the defeat of Syrian forces in Lebanon is considered by Israel to be a defeat for the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union supplies arms to Syria.

In the context of equilibrium between East and West, it is therefore apparent that the lives of civilians and the violation of the sanctity of Lebanese territory, ranks only second among America's concerns.

But the second question that poses itself is: Doesn't an Israeli victory in Lebanon hold dangers for America and Europe?

The United States must take this factor into account.

The third question that poses itself is, Will Israel be able to live in security, according to the theory of the "Hebrew peace?" Does it believe that it can strike at the resistance in the south and thereby put an end to the uprising of the West Bank and the spirit of resistance among the Palestinian people?

History proves that the reverse holds true. A people that struggles for its rights grows more determined in the process of struggle, and becomes more powerful with each confrontation.

The final question is: What should the Arabs do in the face of this brutal invasion?

The answer was on the lips of our mourned Majesty King Khalid bin 'Abd al-'Aziz. Before his death, he called for an end to Arab propaganda campaigns of revilement and for the unity of Arab and Islamic ranks. He called on the Arabs to return to harmony and agreement, which in itself would be enough to check Israel and those who aid Israel. This return must take place for the sake of bringing about strategic unity in earnest. It must be sincere and adhered to by all, because the "Hebrew peace" does not distinguish between one Arab capital and another, so long as the Israeli war machine can find everything it needs in the American arsenal.

Today, His Majesty King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz pursues this course and continues the Kingdom's unflagging struggle for the sake of Palestine, and for a comprehensive and just peace. This end requires of the Arab nation that it achieve solidarity quickly. For the onslaught is a vicious one, and only Arab unity can confront it; a unity without divisiveness and without the dissemination of the seeds of fragmentation within Arab ranks.

His Majesty King Fahd, whom the Saudi people hail, gives first priority to the problems of the Arab nation and of Islam. He sees that internal support must not be separated from external support for the Gulf, the Arabs, and the Islamic nation. In return, it is incumbent upon the Arab and Islamic nation to hasten and close ranks in order to stand up to the enemies of this nation.

9945

CSO: 4404/559

PILGRIMAGE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

— RIYADH, July 9 (SPA) — Pilgrimage guidelines which will insure the comfort of pilgrims visiting Makkah for Haj, make the pilgrimage season a success and avoid mistakes which might have occurred during previous pilgrimages were issued here Friday by the Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry.

The instructions began with an important statement from the Interior Ministry urging pilgrims to avoid infractions which happened during the past season such as bringing books, pictures or pamphlets of a political nature or ideological propaganda which does not conform with the noble objective of the pilgrimage rite.

The Kingdom's people and government appreciate the trouble taken by their Muslim brothers to come and perform one of the pillars of their religion, the statement said. So everyone tries to provide all possible means to facilitate the performance of the pilgrims' religious rites and keep away anything which influences the sanctity of pilgrimage.

"However, the ministry has noticed that some individuals bring along, either unintentionally, which we hope is the case, or with a desire to exploit this holy occasion, books, pictures or pamphlets of political, propaganda or ideological orientations. This has directly hurt the feelings of others contradicting with the noble objectives of pilgrimage," the statement said.

It went on: "The interior ministry, according to the instructions it had received, draws attention that such materials are absolutely prohibited. It hopes to help pilgrims perform their religious rites in a sacred atmosphere and not distract them from their prayers for which they have come."

Stressing this, the ministry expressed the hope that all pilgrims abide by these instructions. "Any offender will be subject to penalties and will be returned to where he came

from," the ministry said. If the prohibited materials are found in the possession of any person, his punishment will be severe and without tolerance or mercy, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry's instructions detailed the provisions for official pilgrimage missions.

and foodstuff brought in by pilgrims. The instructions also deal with pilgrims' selection of their *mutawifeen* (pilgrimage guides); the distribution of pilgrims among *mutawifeen*; housing the pilgrims; and forbidding taking residence in the holy harams or streets and squares.

Each pilgrim has to pay SR374 to the United Agents Bureau: SR284 covers fees for *mutawifeen* services in Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah, as well as luggage transportation charges. The remaining SR80 covers housing at pilgrims' cities in Jeddah or Yanbu.

Pilgrims must also make sure that they carry an additional SR295 transport in the holy places — SR172.50 from Jeddah to Madinah to Makkah or Yanbu to Madinah to Makkah, SR100 from Makkah to Arafat to Muzdalifa to Mina and back to Makkah, and SR22.50 from Jeddah to Makkah and back to Jeddah.

Since accommodation rent is governed by agreement between the owner and tenant, the ministry draws the guidelines. Accommodation in Makkah would range between SR600 and SR1,000 for the whole period of pilgrimage; SR300 to SR500 in Madinah and SR100 for a tent in Arafat.

The ministry stressed that pilgrims should make sure that they bring sufficient money for their accommodation to refrain from sleeping in the streets and conform with health, traffic and congestion rules.

Pilgrim ministry's officials, at the Kingdom's access points, have the right to check

that every pilgrim carries the necessary funds.

Pilgrims will progress toward the holy places with their *mutawifeen* and if they wish to vary this route for an acceptable reason they must obtain a certificate from their *mutawifeen* to this effect.

If any pilgrim is forced to change his return path, whether by air, sea or land, due to personal reasons, that is possible after informing the Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry Office in Jeddah, the Pilgrimage Undersecretariat in Makkah and the Directorate General for Pilgrimage Affairs in Jeddah. However, any change requires the approval of the Passport Department.

The ministry's instructions call on each company engaged in transporting pilgrims, by air, sea or land, to return with all the pilgrims they brought into the country. This will be regulated by the schedule of departure for air, sea and land pilgrims. The transporting companies bear full responsibility of carrying back the pilgrims on their return trips. They face fines and expenses if they fail to do so.

Vehicles carrying land pilgrims should drive on routes and roads specified by Saudi Arabian authorities and upon arrival in Makkah or Madinah they should deliver their passengers to their accommodation places and park the vehicles outside the cities.

Routes followed by land pilgrims will be their own responsibilities. The Saudi Arabian Communications Ministry recommended the following routes:

Pilgrims coming from Jordan or through the country should drive on the Mandoura Road to Halat Ammar, Bier, Tabuk, Kleibah, Taima, Khaibar, Madinah and

Makkah.

Those coming from Kuwait should ride the Kuwait Road to Raqi, Dammam, Riyadh and then to Madinah via Qasim Road and to Makkah through Jeddah Road or Wadi Fatma. They can also proceed from Riyadh to Makkah via Taif.

Iraqis, or pilgrims coming through Iraq, should drive from Baghdad to Amman, Maan, Mandoura, Halat Ammar, Bier, Tabuk, Kleibah, Taima, Khaibar, Madinah and Makkah. Another route for Iraqi pilgrims include the Jadidat Arar, Arar, Sekaka, Jaw, Kleiba, Khaibar, Madinah and Makkah Road.

Pilgrims from Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman should pursue the road from Salwax to Hofuf to Riyadh and then to Madinah or directly to Makkah.

Pilgrims from North Yemen should come through the Hodaidah, Jizan, Abha, Taif and Makkah Road, while pilgrims from South Yemen could process through North Yemen or a semi-asphalted road from Wadea, to Sharoura and Najran and then an asphalted road from Dhahran, Janoub to Khamis Mushait to Abha to Taif and Makkah.

On the arrival and departure schedule, the instructions pointed out that the final date for granting pilgrimage visas in by the Kingdom's embassies will be Sept. 13 and the last date for allowing pilgrimage vehicles into the Kingdom will be Sept. 18. For pilgrims arriving by sea, the deadline for those arriving in Yanbu will be Sept. 13 and in Jeddah Sept. 18. Meanwhile, Sept. 22 will be the final date for allowing pilgrimage planes to arrive at Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz International Airport.

DISCUSSION OF SAUDI ARMS ACQUISITION POLICY

Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial by Badr Ahmad Karim: "The Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] On the issue of the Kingdom's adherence to a policy of diversification of arms sources and the acquisition of the most modern and effective weapons from any place in the world; on the matter of the Kingdom's plans aiming at raising the caliber of the soldiers defending religion, king and country; and affirming Prince Sultan's statement that "We will purchase arms but not import ideology," Mr Badr Ahmad Karim, assistant editor-in-chief of "The Observer's Opinion," has this to say:

By virtue of our national sovereignty and our independent will, we have the full right to take those decisions which secure our security, prosperity and stability. Our forces have the right to be informed of all of the dimensions of the course we are pursuing towards the modernization of our armed forces. With this in mind, the interview given to AL-IQTISAD WA AL-NAFT by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin 'Abd al-Aziz, Second Deputy to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defense and the Air Force, reveals two objectives aimed at strengthening the Kingdom's strategic position and base of support; and at the Kingdom becoming an element with influence over the course of events, both locally and internationally.

The first objective: To maintain the Kingdom along its firm course of refusing any foreign bases or presence on its soil. This means that the Kingdom will never allow itself to become a wasteland in which foreign forces and bases may be assembled, and its national sovereignty over its own territory and resources infringed upon. Nor will the Kingdom allow any impediments to the development that is planned for it, development that aims at transforming the Saudi into an active and influential element, in word and deed. It is development that will allow the Saudi to reap the benefits of the wealth of this land, and for the utilization of the national product towards improving the country's balance of payments.

Nor is this all. In fact, foreign presence, or bases, constitutes a direct threat to our own tranquillity and military honor at a time when we are building up our armed forces and the systems and equipment used by the individual soldier in his study and training in the different branches of the armed forces; at a time when

we are building up the National Guard and domestic security forces. Perhaps certain people resort to having a foreign presence on their own national soil for their protection. But thank God we do not need any foreign presence to protect this House. We rely first on God, and then on ourselves, our youth, the graduates of our schools, institutes and military colleges. They are well-trained and able to pilot F-15s and AWACS. This is why we are able to state clearly that we reject foreign bases and refuse any foreign presence on our soil. We want to exercise our full rights with respect to our national sovereignty. We reject having any caretaker over us. We are qualified in every respect, whether in systems, equipment or human resources, to take care of our own defense by land, sea and air.

We are well aware that certain hostile media broadcast, from time to time, doubts over our capability (especially us Arab Gulf people). They do this through repeated claims that certain superpowers are present in the Gulf region.

We believe that the frequency of these claims are part of a campaign to raise doubts over our own capabilities. The fact is, as His Royal Highness Prince Sultan stated in his interview with 'UKAZ on 14 February, that the political direction of our nation is toward keeping the region out of the power-struggles of the superpowers and toward affirming that the responsibility for the region's defense rests on the states in the region.

The second objective: To reaffirm a past and public policy known by friend and foe alike, and which our friends should pay heed to if our dealings are to continue as before. This policy was expressed in summary fashion by His Royal Highness Sultan: "We will purchase arms but we will not import ideology. Our doors are open for the purchase of arms from all quarters that we deem suitable for warfare in our country and suited to the capabilities of the Saudi army."

This means that we are a nation with experience in the area of acquiring arms and training our forces to their use. This is what allows us to distinguish between what weapons we will accept as appropriate with the nature of warfare in our country and the capabilities of the Saudi army, and what are not. This experience enables the Kingdom to acquire its defense needs within the context of normal exchange of values with others, and on the basis of getting the best, most advanced, most effective, easy to use and manufacture, weapons systems.

This might mean that we pay what these weapons are worth with our own money. We buy what we need. But although we might buy them from a particular source, we do not import any ideology that detracts from the spirit of Islam. Our original and dynamic values are deeply imbedded in us, and no bullet or gun or cannon can remove them.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rejects the principle of a foreign presence on its soil. Under no circumstances will it accept, now or ever, any foreign bases on its soil. We are a nation imbued with an Arab and Islamic spirit. We are well aware of our role in the international community. On this basis, we will not allow any infringement on our national rights and sovereignty. We will remain independent and make our own political decisions.

COUNTRY'S PERSPECTIVE ON WORLD ENERGY CRISIS

Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Jul 82 p 15

[Article by Dr Abdulaziz H. Al-Sowayegh, Assistant Undersecretary of Ministry of Information, Saudi Arabia]

[Text]

"He who controls the still untapped oilfields of the Middle East will have power to make peace or war".

Abdulaziz Ibn Saud.

Saudi Arabia is almost a synonym of the word petroleum for a large number of people all over the world. Projecting the Saudi oil status would clearly indicate this fact. But Saudi Arabia, as an oil producer, enjoys basic characteristics that are essentially different from any of the other producers. H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, in a lecture at Riyadh University attributed the importance of Saudi Arabia in the international oil markets to the following factors:-

1. Saudi Arabia is an Arab oil producer, and, therefore, linked to other Arab countries with a number of external interests that often take a political form. This places other oil producers like Iran, Venezuela and Indonesia outside the circle. Within it, Saudi Arabia is totally committed to the Arab cause, the heart of which is represented by the Palestinian problem. Within such a

political framework, other oil countries such as Iran or Indonesia have no interests.

2. Saudi Arabia has the world's largest oil reserves, estimated at 27% of total global reserves. This fact means that Saudi Arabia's outlook towards the future exceeds by far that of any other producer such as Iran which has vast reserves but a shorter future outlook. This reality endows Saudi Arabia with an international standing different, when it comes to international dealing or the language of politics and economics from that of Algeria or Venezuela or other producers.

3. Saudi Arabia produces far more oil than needed to cover her financial require-

ments. The outcome is accumulated surplus money which adds financial strength to her political power and has placed Saudi Arabia in a position easily distinguishable from that of any other member-country in OPEC.

4. Saudi Arabian policies, as an oil producer, are both conservative and moderate. The country is part of what is termed the free world. Consequently it is different from many other countries, for example, countries raising revolutionary flags. Some other

countries, which differ from Saudi Arabia's moderate stance, do however, join Saudi Arabia in Arabism, although they are all different in the colour of the flags they fly over their territories.

5. Saudi Arabia produces different types of oil such as Arab light, heavy, medium etc. Other types of oil have been discovered and will be exploited and exported in due course. This places Saudi Arabia in a unique position in the economics of OPEC. It is bound to add strength to Saudi Arabia's policies regarding the ways of pricing the commodity.

6. Saudi Arabia has not yet reached the stage of development of other oil producers. Her outlook regarding the pricing of oil and the future of energy is therefore different from that of other developing countries. Over the next few years, Government officials will spare no effort to develop the country, build the industries and search for new sources of income which will substitute for oil income in future years.

7. Saudi Arabia is an Islamic oil producer. Almost 70% of total oil reserves are in fact in Islamic countries. However, this group of nations have not, as a whole, joined what one might term the "Oil game". As Islamic power did not emerge out of oil and these countries have no influence in the field of oil strategy.

Boost

The increasing importance of Saudi Arabia as an oil producer has actively boosted the strength of the economic power and consequently the political position of the country. Although oil wealth and its corresponding power was an issue unknown to Saudi Arabia until recently, the strategic importance of oil wealth and its corresponding power was an issue unknown to Saudi Arabia until recent-

ly, the strategic importance of oil in international affairs has not been unknown to Arab and Saudi politicians since its discovery in the region. During his historical meeting with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, we notice such awareness in the words of the late Saudi King Abdulaziz. As he said to the American President "whoever controls the still untapped oil fields of the Middle East will have power to make war or peace."

Until the Ramadan War of 1973, Saudi Arabia was not in favour of using the political weapon of oil. The late King Faisal repeatedly said "Oil and politics should not be mixed". The points of view of the present Saudi leadership are not different. Oil is still regarded as a source of income designed to build up the military and economic power of the Arab states confronting Israel and shouldering the defense responsibilities that they have to bear. Sheikh Yamani gave his interpretation of the oil weapon as far back as in November 1972 when he said: "I must emphasise that we do not believe in using oil as a political weapon in its negative sense. We believe that the ideal way of dealing with the West is by establishing honest and fair co-operation, particularly with the United States. By adopting such stands, strong economic ties will develop and these will have their strong bearing on our political relations".

Taking the above into consideration it becomes possible to illustrate the foundations of the Saudi oil policy in the following principles:

1. The provision of suitable oil production in fulfilment of Saudi obligations towards the international community and in pursuit of the principles of co-operation for the welfare of humanity. As an oil producer, Saudi Arabia, with her vast reserves, is fully aware of

her great responsibility towards the industrial world. Hence, her efforts to produce oil supplies in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the industrial states, albeit, at the expense of certain, at sacrifices. The recent Saudi initiative to increase oil production to meet the increased global demand came only as a result of her belief that her welfare is tied to such countries on the world's economy. This attitude is further enhanced by the wide support given to the international economy by Saudi Arabia, striving as Saudi Arabia does, for its consolidation and balanced stability. This responsibility, however, must not be one-sided.

The industrial countries on their part will have to search for alternative energy sources more seriously and effectively. The global oil reserves—the cornerstone of which are those of Saudi Arabia—are vast, but not limitless or renewable. The barrel of oil pumped out of its well to the consuming countries has no return or replacement.

Commitment

2. Saudi Arabia is committed to moderate pricing of oil. This policy is based on introducing gradual increases subject to market conditions and the ability of the industrial countries to absorb such price increases and adjust to them. It is not surprising, therefore, to listen to Saudi officials declaring in public and in private their undoubted desire to see a price reduction of oil, or at least maintaining the present levels. They do believe, nevertheless, that such policy cannot be achieved without an effort on the part of the consumers to achieve the targets of reduced energy imports and rationalised oil consumption.

3. Saudi Arabia seeks to provide her people with a decent standard of living and sufficient income to finance

the development plans that will enable the Saudi community to progress. But in doing so, Saudi Arabia strives to achieve both balance and fairness, not only for the present generation but for those of future generations. The Saudi development plans are but clear indication of the country's commitment to the people.

Saudi Five-Year development plans are concrete examples to prove the Kingdom's high sense of responsibility towards its citizens. The first Five Year development plan (1970-75) was drawn up at a time of stringent financial constraints to achieve relatively moderate targets. However, in the last year of the plan's period, these financial constraints were dramatically overcome to such an extent that the increasing influx of oil revenues enabled the Saudi Government to draw up its second Five-Year development plan (1975-80) as to achieve the ambitious targets that had long been dreamed by the people.

Significant

Saudi Arabia's oil revenues have witnessed a significant increase from 5.7 billion Saudi Riyals in 1969/70 (the year directly preceding the initiation of the First Five-Year development Plan) to 211.2 billion Saudi Riyals in the year 1979/80 which is the last year of the second Five-Year development plan, while a similar increase took place in the actual expenditure of the Government from 5 billion Saudi Riyals to 188.4 billion Saudi Riyals thereby achieving an annual rate of increase of 44%, a matter that has helped to easily finance the development projects of the various sectors of the national economy.

The government earmarked 560 billion Saudi Riyals (- 142 billion \$ Dollars) for implementing the second Five-Year development plan. The second plan's growth rate occurred at an average

CRUDE OIL REMAINING RESERVES OF SAUDI ARABIA DECEMBER 31, 1980 IN BILLION U.S BARRELS

Year	Aramco	Getty Oil Company	Arabian Oil Company	TOTAL
1971	134.72	0.65	2.89	138.26
1972	133.83	0.62	2.62	137.07
1973	133.68	0.60	2.55	136.83
1974	136.85	0.72	3.47	141.04
1975	141.25	0.54	2.79	144.58
1976	147.85	0.51	3.05	151.41
1977	165.68	0.54	3.26	169.48
1978	163.35	0.51	3.20	167.06
1979	164.77	0.48	3.14	168.39
1980	164.22	0.45	2.79	167.46

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION OF SAUDI ARABIA 1971-80 IN U.S. BARRELS

Year	Annual Production	Daily Production
1971	1,740,632,763	4,768,856
1972	2,210,961,695	6,016,288
1973	2,772,605,428	7,596,179
1974	3,095,088,427	8,479,695
1975	2,592,535,244	7,075,439
1976	3,139,272,024	8,577,246
1977	3,357,959,611	9,199,889
1978	3,029,904,702	8,301,108
1979	3,479,388,702	9,532,572
1980	3,623,544,126	9,900,394

SOURCE: Petroleum Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

annual rate of 15.7% for the whole Gross Domestic Product (GDP), thereby exceeding the planned targets by a rate of 4.5%. This was more felt in the private non-oil sector which surpassed the public sector during the plan period. For the third Five-Year development plan (1980-1985), the government has earmarked the sum of 783 billion Saudi Riyals for the public sector excluding transfer payments, foreign aid, national defence costs. Out of the aforementioned sum, Saudi Riyals 702 billions - or the equivalent of 90 % - have

been earmarked for the covering development costs. The remaining 10% of the original sum will be devoted to administrative development, local subsidies and contingency reserves.

The 1980/1 budget figures indicate actual spending in the third plan may be significantly above first estimates. Expenditure could eventually rise to Saudi Riyals 1,000,000 million according to some analysts.

To carry out this policy, Saudi Arabia naturally strive to pursue a line of stability,

security and peace both regionally and on a world scale. Her attitudes regarding the Arab-Israeli problem are based on the necessity to reach a just and lasting peace for the Palestinian people and the nations of the area. Saudi Arabia believes also that failing a just and lasting solution for the Palestinian problem, there can be no way out of the closed circle created by the current peace moves. The belief is deep that the international community, in general, and the super powers in particular, should shoulder their responsibilities in reaching a solution to the stalemated Middle East problem. The

unilateral solutions supported by some quarters may provide a partial and temporary peace, but such solutions have no chance of survival, because they fail to deal with the original problem, which is the Palestinian problem.

The key to the future of the Arab-Israeli conflict, or to the oil problem, lies largely in the role likely to be played by Saudi Arabia. It also depends, however, on the relations between the United States on the one part and the Arabs and the Saudis on the other. This makes Saudi Arabia important to the long-term American policy regarding the Middle East.

CSO: 4400/374

SAUDI ARABIA

BRIEFS

PANEL TO STUDY ROOFTOP HELIPADS FEASIBILITY--Riyadh, July 7 (SPA)--A committee will be formed to study the possibility of developing helipads on rooftops of large buildings nation-wide. The decision to form the committee was taken by the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh based on a request by the director of Public Security seeking approval for establishing helipads on top of large buildings in the capital. The higher committee met under its chairman, Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, here Tuesday night. Riyadh Mayor Abdullah Al-Ali Al-Nuaim said the committee also reviewed proposals for utilization of the current airport site once traffic shifts to the new airport. It was decided to invite Saudi Arabian consulting offices to submit proposals and designs based on the view of the committee's members. During the meeting, agreement was given for the Internal Security Forces College to construct its premises on a two million square meter site its own north-east of Riyadh. [Text] [Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4400/386

DEVELOPMENT OF CATTLE MARKETING

Khartoum AL-SAHFAH in Arabic 7 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by 'Assam Ghanim]

[Text] Sudan is a country blessed with a plentitude of wealth and resources. It has an estimated 596.5 million feddans of arable and pasture lands, forests and woods. The animal resources are one of the most important sources of national income. A little more than 20 percent of the population is dependent on grazing activities; nomadic tribes are dispersed over vast areas of the country, and the most important ones as al-Baqarah, Dinka, Kananah, Rifa'ah al-Huwa, al-Masiriyah, al-Hadandwah, al-Huwazaman and al-Fallatah. As reported in Bureau of Statistic figures for 1979-80, Sudan has 18,354,417 cattle, 17,623,264 sheep, 12,747,749 goats and 2,609,952 camels. It should be noted that 23.3 percent of these resources are located in the Kordofan region. Despite all this, animal resources have a very small share in the national income, compared to its cash value. In 1980-81, its share was only \$78 million.

This large resource is faced with problems, some of which can be enumerated as follows:

A. Production problems

Constant dessication and deterioration in the amount and variety of grazing lands; the lack of water and the difficulty in obtaining it; certain social and traditional factors and the spread of ignorance in grazing circles; the breeding of inferior types of animals; the lack of implementing the plans of and the limitations on veterinary services, with regard to the spread of certain diseases, such as black fever, tick fever, plague and fly disease.

B. Distribution, Consumer and Export Problems;

Poor and difficult means of transportation, complicated and entangled channels of distribution, inadequate weighing and storage facilities, taxation policies by the popular councils, inadequacy of the marketing and pricing system, and inadequacy of the foreign media advertising.

Despite all this, domestic and foreign marketing of this resource has registered a constant growth. However, this sector has not succeeded in attracting a suitable level of investment, despite the low costs and variety of investment goals. Investors are afraid to participate in the development of this sector, because they look at certain indicators from previous projects as unjustified measurements! By all standards, this sector will continue to be a fertile place for year-long profits, distinguished by firmness and growth, with small investment costs, and a widespread market.

The profit from the development of this resource cannot be compared numerically with the profit from its growth as an integrated process. Undoubtedly, the growth of this sector would be a strong and expansive support for the boy of the Sudanese economy. Certainly, expediting the implementation of the remaining rural development projects must be done. If the goals of that rural program are achieved, the positive elements of this sector would be strengthened. Then, it would be easy to find sources of domestic and foreign financing for investment in this sector. If we wish to achieve a specific growth rate in the national income, this program could set the required amount of investment, and then determine the required amount of investment for this sector. (See the second chapter of the book "Economic Planning in Sudan" by Dr Sayyid Numayri). At the present time, I think it necessary to put extra emphasis on incentives by the Bureau of Pastures and Fodder to carry out scientific studies concerning grazing practices, in order to modernize the means of production, increase the protection of existing pastureland, coordinate grazing activities, open lines of fire, establish grazing belts and introduce fodders into the agricultural cycle.

One of the points connected with this sector that requires study and development is the marketing process. Here I want to emphasize that the majority of animal resources in Sudan are sold in the large markets represented by Omdurman, al-Ubayyid, Niyala, al-Nahud, al-Fashir, al-Qadarif, Kassala and Wad Madani. It should be noted that the buyers are mostly middlemen. The factors and flexibility of demand must be taken into account, since the theory of consumer demand is what the factor of profit is based upon. It should be noted also that the producer is in fact a receiver of prices and that in the short term prices are not influenced by his decisions. Those who do set the prices, for the most part, are the wholesalers. They add their profits and consequently, set prices that are not based on the theory of supply and demand, but rather on their expectations of the prices that can be gotten for the merchandise. This situation stems from the current form of the cattle market, especially since the marketing process ends in a "bottle-neck," despite the length and complications of the distribution channels. This is due to the poor transportation system, the paucity of fodder and other factors. It should also be noted that past prices over the long haul have a relatively bigger influence on the price of cattle than on the price of sheep. This could be due to the big change and differences in the prices of cattle as compared to the prices for sheep. Note that sheep buyers, especially agents, adhere less to their previous expectations of prices (See the paper of Dr Zahir Mubarik in "Agricultural

Sudan, 1974). At this point, one must mention the State Organization for Cattle and Meat Marketing.

The cabinet approved the establishment of this organization in October 1976, during the time of meat problems and fast rising prices. It is my opinion that the organization, so long as it is called by this name, must not confine its work to commercial planning, organizing marketing services and processes and serving the workers in this sector. On the contrary, it must be a direct and effective factor, influencing all domestic commercial operations. It must have full control (by law) over the foreign trade in this sector. This requires that it be supported financially and with all technical and media capabilities, so that it can increase its foreign media activity and offer an accurate picture of world markets, along with a constant search for and gaining of new customers, especially in the Islamic states.

I propose that this bureau should enter as a competitor into the initial stages of the distribution system. This would bring a large return, in view of the enormous profits that the middlemen and agents currently make. This would enable it, or rather increase its capability to carry out the middleman's job, in accordance with the capitalist concept of adding the value of the time and place dimension to the price of meat. At the same time, it would help to curb the runaway increases in the price of meat, which between 1960 and 1970 amounted to about 1847 percent for sheep and more than 1500 percent in the price of cattle in the al-Ubayyid marketplace. I must certainly comment on the profits that will be gained from a central market carrying out the marketing of cattle.

The development and growth of this resource and its large-scale participation in the national economy must be accomplished in accordance with developmental planning and an interim program. Its implementation by the Institute of Animal Production in Khartoum University certainly represents a necessary and important step toward that development. This is considered an investment for the future, since it will develop trained and qualified cadres for this sector and alleviate the burden on the agricultural and veterinarian colleges in our country. May God grant it success.

7005

CSO: 4504/384

COMMENTARY ON PLO ROLE IN PREVENTION OF TERRORISM

GF211923 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jul (WAM)--In its editorial today the UAE newspaper AL-WAHDAH praises the PLO's stand on the kidnapping of the American lecturer teaching at the American University of Beirut and its efforts to discover and punish the culprits. The paper says the resistance's feeling of responsibility and its rejection of "national terrorism" under the banner of Jihad shows that it realizes the difference between the two. It stresses that the path of Jihad is a clear way to defeat invading aggressors, while national terrorism is ambiguous and may cause a split and hinder collective efforts to confront the forces of aggression.

The paper notes in this regard previous PLO denunciation of air hijackings. The paper says the denunciation came within the framework of the PLO's recognition of its responsibility and real task.

The paper adds that the military coups with which some arenas of the Arab homeland have been afflicted are forms of individualistic terrorism whereby some officers mutiny against the ruler's view--which may be autocratic--in an individualistic manner.

The paper concludes by stressing that the PLO deserves to be saluted for its rather firm confrontation of terrorism practiced against American nationals while facing together with its supporters and allies U.S.-Zionist terrorism and its tools with patience and endeavour within the framework of a comprehensive strategy. The paper says that true Jihad against the aggressors is clearly to be through joint action, but terrorism is rejected.

CSO: 4400/393

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

EDITORIAL ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN MIDEAST

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] We have grown accustomed to Western officials expressing opinions characterized by positiveness on the Middle East question, but after they leave office, i.e., that positiveness does not develop or remain although it carries an indication of retreat from error and beginning of the understanding of the truth.

Yet British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington recently announced that the West Bank uprising convinced him the autonomy talks are doomed to fail.

Despite our objection to the British Foreign Secretary visiting occupied Palestine, especially at this particular time, we cannot but observe this positive point in his remarks and comment on them. He uttered them from a position of responsibility (and not as a "former minister" as others usually did.

If Carrington (he is a member of the government owning the first brick used in the construction of the Zionist entity) has indeed arrived at this conviction, then he in turn bears the responsibility on the basis of his role and position in his country and in the European Community, for stimulating the European initiative the early manifestations of which appeared in the Venice Declaration. Its signers have begun to withdraw from it or shirk their responsibility in following up on it and implementing its terms in order to enable the Palestinian people to decide their fate on their land by themselves.

Two days before Carrington's statements, it happened that France's Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson condemned the method used by the Zionists in their attempt to suppress the will of the Palestinian people that was manifested by the West Bank uprising.

The credit for these two indications is due the Arab man in the occupied land who is like an eye which resists the awl. But they surely bear the signs of optimism provided that the two leading European states (France and Britain) are not satisfied with verbal condemnation alone but set out to stimulate the European initiative...That is, if Europe is able to exhibit free will.

We are certain that that is impossible at a time when the will of the Palestinian people is inwardly stronger than the force, arbitrariness, and repression (used against them). This must be the starting point of the European initiative, which aims at achieving a just peace that crystallizes the "state of the uprising" in the "state of sovereignty" recognized and confirmed (as such) by the international society.

5214

CSO: 4404/429

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTE PLANNED

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The promulgation of Federal Law 3 of 1981 provides for establishing an administrative development institute as an independent public institution with the status of legal person, fully authorized to take legal measures to implement its objectives, attached to [office of] the head of the civil service commission. This certainly falls within the framework of the nation's concern for progress in the administrative sciences so as to improve the administrative system, to raise the level of competence of its employees, to improve procedures in public administration, and to adopt the principles of administrative science.

The urgent need to establish such an institute undoubtedly arises from the difficult administrative circumstances the nation is facing, such as overstaffing, the decline in employee competence, and the lack of development and modernization of administrative systems and organizations at various levels and in various functional areas.

Speaking on this subject 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rustumani, director-general of the department of personnel affairs, says that the administrative bodies which are striving to reach a developed stage must establish their organizational structures and formulate their operational procedures and methods according to a modern, scientific approach for a beneficial distribution of the work force, better investment of their energies and capabilities, and clear definition of their job responsibilities and qualifications. This will help to formulate and establish their [the work force's] training needs, aimed at raising their performance capacity so that their aspirations for positions with greater responsibilities can be fulfilled.

The administrative development institute must be viewed as complementing administrative development efforts in the nation. It also represents one of the elements involved in firmly establishing the ground rules for public administration in the local milieu with the many opportunities for experience and practice it has to offer.

The endeavor to raise standards of administrative performance and competence levels of civil servants has become an urgent necessity. United Nations experts have prepared a report on public administration in the nation which states that the average production of a civil servant in the nation is no more than 2 1/2 hours daily. However, I myself believe that that is high, and that the average is even lower than that.

Also, the number of people working in the nation's ministries as of December 1981, had reached 40,112, increasing by 3,645 over the number in 1980 when there were 36,467 employees.

With regard to this huge number of employees, there is no doubt that administrative chaos has occurred, affecting the standard of administrative development in all governmental institutions.

At this time we are trying to find appropriate solutions, by holding meetings and workshops, setting up the institute, and through cooperation and joint endeavors with employee groups, ministries and federal agencies.

Goals and Functions of the Institute

The board of directors of the administrative development institute with Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for cabinet affairs presiding, met and discussed internal regulations to structure the organization around a service divided into 10 sections. The organizational framework of the institute was also discussed in the first meeting.

In this regard, AL-BAYAN met with 'Abd-al-Rahman Hadid, director-general of the administrative development institute who said about its goals:

"The institute will undertake to promote administrative development in the nation by raising the qualifications of employees so as to ensure performance of the tasks with which they are entrusted.

"It will also endeavor to develop systems, procedures and institutions for administrative organization; to study administrative problems and propose appropriate solutions for them; to publish administrative information; and to exchange information both within the country and abroad.

"In addition, the institute will have the necessary authority to carry out its mission, especially in the realm of training, consulting, research and publication of information on administration."

CSO: 4404/582

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

REVISION OF INSURANCE LAW--AL-BAYAN has learned that the technical committee formed to study the government insurance law introduced a large number of modifications in the original draft bill prepared by the Ministry of Trade and Economy. The most important change stipulates that an insurance company established in the country have at least 5 million dirhems subscribed capital and that the amount paid out from it be no less than half that subscribed. It is also necessary that a foreign insurance company specializing in insurance activities and licensed to pursue them in the country have a capital of at least 7 million dirhems if it engages in all branches of insurance, 5 million dirhems if it engages in life insurance and savings and capital formation, and 5 million dirhems if it engages in other branches of insurance, provided that it deposit half in cash in the country and offers the other half in the form of a bank guaranty from a bank operating in the country. The changes proposed and introduced by the committee of the Chambers of Commerce and the technical committee consisting of the directors of five national insurance companies, three of them members of the Insurance Association in the emirates, are aimed at supporting the activities of the national, Arab, and foreign insurance companies in the emirates to ensure uniform procedures in the local market as imposed by a unified law. This law is considered the first law to regulate insurance companies and insurance agents in the country who are suffering from many problems, the most important being strong competition, which has led to a price war of dangerous proportions and the failure of some small companies to pay their agents what they owe them. [Text] [Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 29 Mar 82 p 2] 5214

ZAYID-JABIR SUMMIT--Today's summit meeting between His Highness Shaykh Zayid and his Brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad in Kuwait acquires unusual importance in view of the unusual circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing these days. His Highness, the head of state, described the importance of the meeting clearly on starting a visit to his second country Kuwait in the midst of the profound welcoming ceremonies when he said: "The circumstances are the circumstances of our Arab nation. They enjoin upon us these meetings to explore what we can do to support Gulf and Arab construction." The fact is the summit meeting of the Emirates and

Kuwait goes beyond the official talks that take place between the heads of state on such occasions because the bonds of kinship, history, and common fate give this meeting a special imprint that distinguishes it from other meetings of heads of state by rare qualities, perhaps the most important being candor, clarity of objectives, and mutual and unlimited confidence. These things never come together without producing fruitful results and realizing a new aspiration from among the aspirations of the future. When Kuwait welcomed His Highness Shaykh Zaid, it wished to express with absolute spontaneity this special position it accords the people of the emirates as represented by its leader who comes among his closest relatives to study with his brothers ways to support and safeguard the common journey of the one Gulf family, sincerely rising to the level of the circumstances confronting the Arab nation and faithful to the binding commitments at the national level in this critical period. [Text] [Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Apr 82 p 1] 5214

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DELEGATIONS--Dubai will witness this week tremendous economic and trade activity when four trade delegations arrive this Tuesday and Wednesday from Switzerland, Malaysia, Australia, and Holland. Their objective is to strengthen bilateral relations between their countries and Dubai in the economic, financial, industrial, and trade fields. An official Swiss delegation headed by Von Tscharz from the Council of the Swiss Presidential Union will arrive in Dubai on 30 March. It will be accompanied by a large delegation of 19 members representing the Swiss Bureau of Foreign Economic Relations, the joint Swiss-Arab Chamber of Commerce, Committee for Trade Promotion, Swiss Construction Syndicate, Union of Swiss Watchmakers, Committee for Swiss Exports, Organization of Swiss Banks, and Universal Swiss Companies for Insurance and Reinsurance. A negotiation session will be held next Tuesday evening in the headquarters of the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry between the Swiss delegation and officials of the Chamber, businessmen, bankers, and traders in Dubai. A Malaysian trade delegation sponsored by the Malaysian Government will also arrive next Tuesday to visit Dubai for 5 days during which there will be talks and contacts with businessmen and traders for the purpose of promoting Malaysian exports to Dubai and the countries in the region. The delegation consists of 15 members representing a large number of Malaysian companies that produce and export preserved foods, furniture, and electrical equipment. The delegation will meet with officials and businessmen in the Dubai Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday morning. An official Australian delegation representing the Australian Meat Export Committee will also be visiting Dubai the same day. It will meet with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fish Resources, municipality of Dubai, and Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tuesday morning in the Hyatt Regency Hotel. A Dutch trade delegation will arrive next Wednesday. A negotiation session will be held with officials of the Chamber of Commerce and industry and local businessmen next Wednesday morning. [Text] [Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 28 Mar 82 p 2] 5214